MANUAL OF REFERENCE

OF THE

TEXTILE WORKERS

OF AMERICA.

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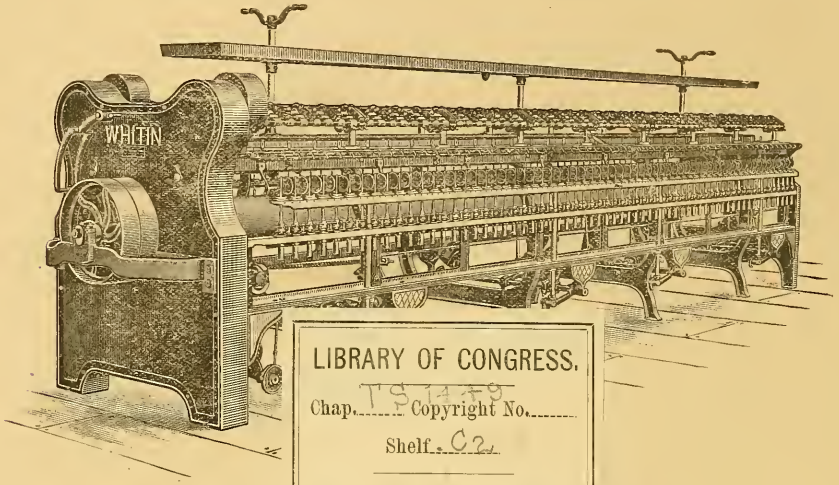
THE WHITIN MACHINE WORKS,

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

* * Builders of Cotton Machinery. * *



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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NEW E.

Cards,
Railway Heads,
Drawing Frames.

Wet & Dry Twisters.

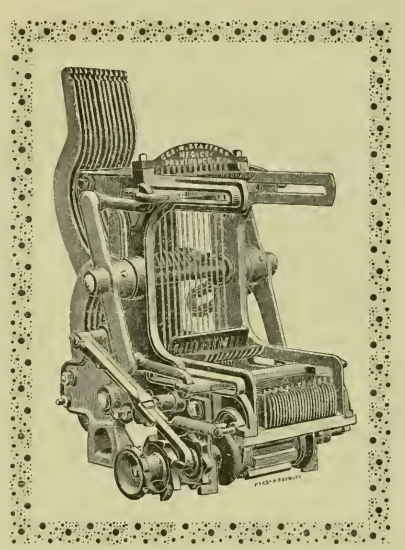
Spinning Frames,
Spoolers,
Reels.

LONG-CHAIN QUILLING MACHINES AND LOOMS.

Knowles Loom Works,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Jacquard and Dobby Department.



☞ WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Jacquards, Dobbies, Shedding Machines, Etc.

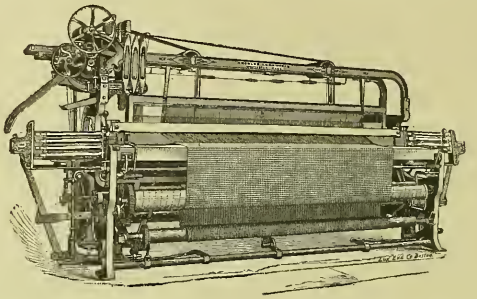
We build DOUBLE ACTION, RISE and DROP SHED, Upright or Horizontal LEVER DOBBIES and every style of JACQUARD. Also Looms for Plain Cotton, Woolen or Silk Goods.

☞ It will be for your interest to examine our machines. Send for circular.

KNOWLES LOOM WORKS,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Woolen, * Cotton * and * Silk * Departments.



Open Shed Fancy Looms

—FOR—

Worsteds,
Woolens,
Weft,
Upholstery,
DRESS GOODS.
Curtains,
Brocatelles,
Draperies,
Ingrain Carpets.

*

LARGEST NUMBER
OF
AWARDS GIVEN TO ANY
MANUFACTURERS
AT
TEXTILE MACHINERY
TO THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN
EXPOSITION.

*

Duck,
Sheetings,
Ginghams,
Checks,
Webbings,
SUSPENDERS.
Silk Dress Goods,
Furniture Coverings,
Jute Goods.

—AND EVERY KIND OF—

WOOLEN, COTTON AND SILK FABRIC.

THE MANUAL OF REFERENCE

OF THE

Textile Workers of America.

COMPILED BY

T. P. CAHILL, Lawrence, Mass.,

General Secretary

of the National Union of Textile Workers of America.

1895.

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Textile Workers * *

Should be interested in all inventions that make their labor easier, cleaner or healthier.

What is more unclean or unhealthy than the now necessary process of sucking filling through a shuttle eye?

We are introducing a loom which automatically threads the shuttle without labor on the part of the weaver. This loom also prevents damage to the cloth, caused by broken warp threads.

It is well known that our latest warper saves strain on the yarn, preventing many breakages. Our spoolers are made of especial convenience for the help and spinning frames fitted with our spindles and rings run better than those in competition.

It is our aim to produce machinery that will be of advantage both to the manufacturer and the employee. There are men still living who can remember when cotton mill operatives worked fourteen hours per day. Their wages were less per day than is paid at present. The use of improved machinery by its greater production have enabled manufacturers to run less hours and pay better wages.

GEO. DRAPER & SONS,
HOPEDALE, MASS.

Sole Agents for the = = =
SAWYER SPINDLE CO.
HOPEDALE MACHINE CO.
DUTCHER TEMPLE CO.
NORTHROP LOOM CO.

8-37280

GREETING.

TO THE TRADE.

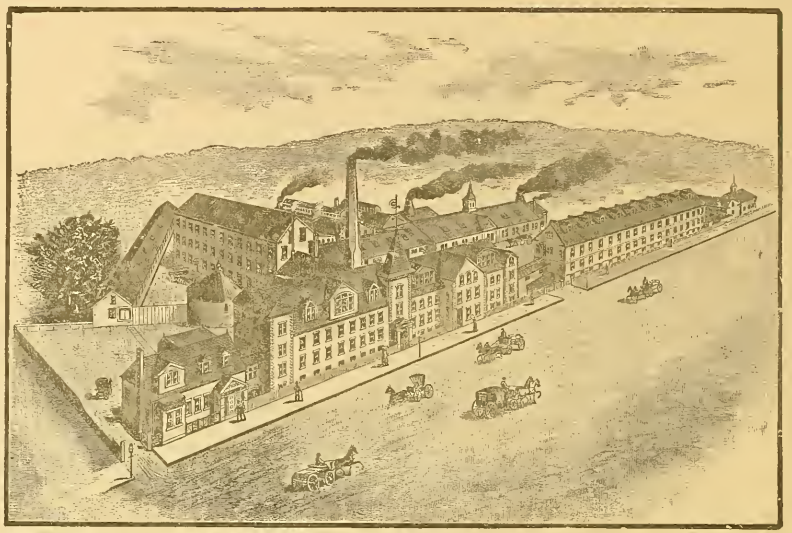
We place this volume before the trade to enlist the co-operation of the wholesale houses and manufacturers of supplies. We hope to place information regarding the trade that will be of vast use to intelligent mill operatives and broad minded employers, knowledge that will lead to a continuance of that harmonious spirit that should characterize both employers and employed, that both may receive the reward of their joint skill and industry.

The advertisements in this book are evidences of friendship and aid to place this work before the textile operatives.

All favors from patrons and friends will be appreciated and reciprocated by organized textile workers.

Besides the United States and Canada this book will circulate this year in Denmark, Belgium, Holland, England, France and Austria. We are deeply indebted to E. J. Holmes of Accrington, England, Sec. of North East Lancashire, Amalgamation of Cotton Weavers, and Mr. William Brooks of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, for information bearing upon European wages. To those gentlemen and all others who by information and assistance helped us in this work, we return our sincere thanks.

WHEN YOU USE LOOMS



FOR WEAVING

Woolens, Worsteds,
Carpets, Rugs,
Duck, Wire Cloth,
Etc., Etc.

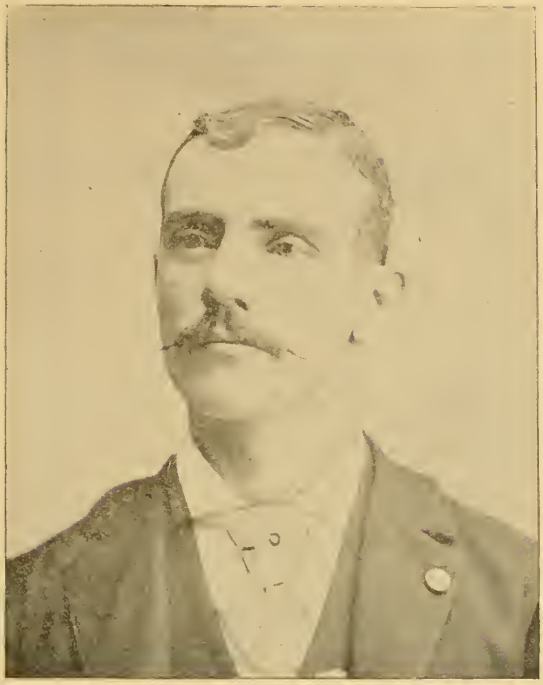
FOR WEAVING

Ginghams, Silks,
Ribbons, Cottons,
Suspenders, Tapes,
Etc., Etc.

USE THE LATEST AND BEST.

BUILT BY

Crompton Loom Works, * 110 GREEN STREET, WORCESTER, MASS.



T. P. CAHILL,

GEN. SEC. NATIONAL UNION OF

TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Office,

Rooms 29 AND 30. SAUNDERS BLOCK.

246 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

HARWAY DYEWOOD AND EXTRACT MFG. CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Dyewoods, Dyewood Extracts, and Liquors.

BOSTON OFFICE. 4 Liberty Square.
WORKS, Flushing, L. I.

F. G. PAULY, President.
I. J. MERRITT, Vice President.
I. J. MERRITT, JR., Treasurer.

INCORPORATED JUNE 4, 1890.

AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING COMPANY.

General Offices, Worcester, Mass.

FACTORIES.

Leicester, Worcester, Philadelphia, Walpole, Providence,
North Andover Depot, Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence.

Manufacturers of Every Description of

CARD CLOTHING,

SURFACE, SIDE-GROUND OR NEEDLE POINT.

Exclusive American Licensees for the

PATENT FLEXIFORT CARD CLOTHS.

T. P. CAHILL * * *

Was born in England December 21, 1862. He came to America with his parents in April, 1868, settling in Lawrence, Mass., where, after one year's residence, they removed to Boston. September 1, 1872, the family returned to Lawrence, Mass., where they have lived ever since. In September, 1872, when less than 10 years old, Thomas went to work in the mule spinning room of the Pemberton mill as back boy, at 48 cents per day. Bright and intelligent he took interest in the work, and was rapidly advanced. In 1883, when barely 20 years of age, he was offered and accepted a position as second hand in a large mill. With no opportunity for schooling, in his leisure moments he would be found in a corner working out calculations of the machinery with a piece of chalk and with an empty filling box for a blackboard. In this way he rapidly fitted himself for advancement. In 1886, barely 23, he was found performing the duties of overseer in a fancy yarn mill, but by this time he had become quite prominent in the Knights of Labor, having joined L. A. 2015, of Lawrence, in 1882. Always an active a member, after 1886 he found it difficult to secure or retain a job. For years he was the leading councillor in the K. of L. in Lawrence, and, although that order secured innumerable benefits for the operatives, no strike was ever entered upon or threatened during his administration. Mr. Cahill always points out that depression and reduction of wages are nearly always the result of economic causes, and that strikes rarely do more than arouse public attention. He saw that in the textile industry nearly every strike has been started by unorganized and undisciplined operatives, governed often by a hasty impulse. To avoid this, and to secure a calm consideration, and to prevent hasty action from bringing on industrial warfare he has tried to organize the textile workers of every occupation into one powerful body, that their strength and discipline would prevent many of those strikes, and that being organized, strikes would be practically unnecessary, and when once undertaken chances would favor success. Mr. Cahill is the founder of the National Union of Textile Workers of America. He was elected the first General Secretary, which position he fills to-day. He is also the editor of Yarn and Cloth, the textile workers' paper.

WM. PICKHARDT & KUTTROFF,

(Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Special Partner.)

—IMPORTERS OF—

Alizarine and Aniline Dyes.

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NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES:
BOSTON, 60 Pearl St.
PROVIDENCE, 32 So. Water St.
PHILADELPHIA, 30 No. Front St.
CHICAGO, 207 Michigan St.

John J. Keller & Co.,

☞ SOLE AGENTS FOR

John R. Geigy & Co., Basle,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Aniline Colors, Dyewood and Tannin Extracts, Etc.

64 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

134 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Specialties for Cotton, Wool and Silk Printing.
Fast Wool Colors in Powder (Chronic Mordant).
Fast One Dip Colors, for Cotton, Cotton and Wool Mixed Goods.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Organized at Lowell, Mass., March 30-31, 1891.

LIST OF GENERAL OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

First General Executive Council, Elected at Lowell, Mass.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Eugene Sullivan, of Union No. 1, of Fall River, Mass.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Edward Greenhalge, of Union No. of Lowell, Mass.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

T. P. Cahill, of Union No. 5, of Lawrence, Mass.

GENERAL TREASURER.

Louis Armstein, of Union No. 6, of Dover, N. H.

Patrick J. Connolly, of Union No. 1, of Fall River, Mass.

Miss Annie Keeley, of Union No. 3 of Nashua, N. H.

The Second General Executive Council, Elected at Fall River, Mass., August 4-5, 1891.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Eugene Sullivan, of Union No. 1, of Fall Fall River, Mass.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Louis Armstein, of Union No. 6, of Dover, N. H.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

T. P. Cahill of Union No. 5, of Lawrence, Mass.

GENERAL TREASURER.

James Arthern, of Union No. 1, of Fall River, Mass.

James P. Hayes, of Union No. 4, of Lowell, Mass.

Miss Annie Keeley, of Union No. 3, of Nashua, N. H.

Matthew Hart, of Union No. 7, of New New Bedford, Mass.

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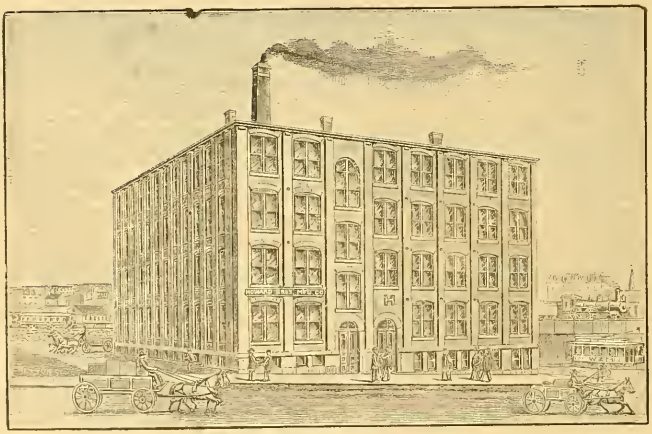
COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

Kitson Machine Co.

LOWELL, MASS.



ESTABLISHED 1866. CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000.

INCORPORATED, MAY, 1888.

Howard Brothers Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING,

HAND-STRIPPING CARDS,

AND

Machine Wire Heddles,

No. 32 Vine Street,

NEAR UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

WORCESTER, MASS.

OUTSIDE OF THE

CARD CLOTHING COMBINE.

HOWARD BROTHERS MANUFACTURING CO.,

NO. 32 VINE STREET,

Near Union Passenger Depot, - - - - - WORCESTER, MASS.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.]

The Third General Executive Council, Elected at New York, March 14 and 15, 1892.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

John P. Downey, of Union No. 1, Fall River, Mass.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Edward A. Thornton, of Union No 8, of Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

D. E. Watrous,* of Union No. 15, Lowell, Mass.

GENERAL TREASURER.

James Arthern, of Union No. 1, of Fall River, Mass.

Charles W. Dunn, of Union No. 15, Lowell, Mass.

J. A. Donovan, of Union No. 1, Fall River, Mass.

E. W. Theinert, of Union 21, Rockville, Conn.

*Resigned in October, 1892, and John Wilkinson appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Fourth General Executive Council, Elected at New Bedford, Mass., May 1-2, 1893.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Ed. A. Thornton, of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Matthew Hart, of Union No. 7, New Bedford, Mass.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

John Wilkinson, of Union No. 7, New Bedford, Mass.

GENERAL TREASURER.

James Arthern, of Union No. 1, Fall River Mass.

John P. Downey, of Union No. 1, Fall River, Mass.

Napoleon Duclois, of Union No. 1, Fall River Mass.

T. P. Cahill, of Union No. 2, Lawrence, Mass.

Fifth General Executive Council, Elected at Philadelphia, Pa., May 7-8-9, 1894.

GENERAL PRESIDENT.

E. A. Thornton, of Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Matthew Hart, of Union No. 7, New Bedford, Mass.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

T. P. Cahill, of Union No. 2, of Lawrence, Mass.

GENERAL TREASURER.

James Arthern,* of Union No. 1, Fall River, Mass.

Richard McGuy, of Union No. 53, Providence, R. I.

John Tomlinson, of Union, No. 67, Philadelphia, Pa.

James C. Brown, of Union No. 65, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

*Resigned one week after adjournment and Miss Annie Lucitt appointed to fill the vacancy.

L. SPRAGUE & CO.,

Manufacturers of . . .

BOBBINS,
SPOOLS,
* AND *
SHUTTLES,

LAWRENCE,

MASS.

AMERICAN
STAVE & COOPERAGE CO.

Manufacturers of Cedar, Cypress, Pine or Oak

ROUND AND SQUARE TANKS,
Dye Tubs and Vats,
Of Any Shape or Capacity.
Casks, Hogsheads, Barrels and Kegs.

—OFFICES:—

BROAD and BEAVER STREETS, NEW YORK.
160 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Illustrated Catalogue upon application.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS

OF AMERICA.

—ORGANIZED AT—

LOWELL, MASS., MARCH 30-31, 1891,

WITH SIX UNIONS.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Union No. 1.	Cotton Weavers.	Fall River, Mass.
Union No. 2.	Weavers.	Lawrence, Mass.
Union No. 3.	Cotton Weavers.	Nashua, N. H.
Union No. 4.	Wool Spinners.	Lowell, Mass.
Union No. 5.	Textile Workers.	Lawrence, Mass.
Union No. 6.	Woolen Operatives.	Dover, N. H.
Union No. 7.	Cotton Weavers.	New Bedford, Mass.
Union No. 8.	German Operatives.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 9.	Warp Dressers.	Lawrence, Mass.
Union No. 10.	Weavers.	Lewiston, Me.
Union No. 11.	Weavers.	Adams, Mass.
Union No. 12.	German Operatives.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 13.	German Operatives.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 14.	German Operatives.	New York, N. Y.
Union No. 15.	Woolen Weavers.	Lowell, Mass.

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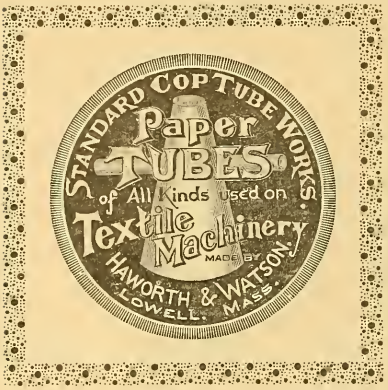


Paper Cop Tubes to stand steaming.

We make Tapered Tubes in all shapes used by foreign spinners.

Also all kinds of Shells and Cones for Cone Winders.

HAWORTH & WATSON,
Standard * Cop * Tube * Works,
LOWELL, MASS.

Compliments of the

Merrimac Manufacturing Company,

Lowell, Mass.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE THIRTEEN.]

Union No. 16.	Textile Workers.	Peterboro, N. H.
Union No. 17.	Cotton Carders.	New Bedford, Mass.
Union No. 18.	Cotton Carders.	Fall River, Mass.
Union No. 19.	Woolen Weavers.	Providenee, R. I.
Union No. 20.	German Operatives.	Lawrence, Mass.
Union No. 21.	German Operatives.	Rockville, Conn.
Union No. 22.	Hosiery Workers.	Cohoes, N. Y.
Union No. 23.	Hosiery Workers.	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Union No. 24.	Cotton Weavers.	Lowell, Mass.
Union No. 25.	Textile Workers.	Philadelphia Pa.
Union No. 26.	Cotton Weavers.	Thorndike, Mass.
Union No. 27.	Hosiery Workers.	Little Falls, N. Y.
Union No. 28.	Textile Workers.	Utica, N. Y.
Union No. 29.	Weavers.	Pawtucket, R. I.
Union No. 30.	Weft Weavers.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 31.	Woolen Weavers.	Lymansville, R. I.
Union No. 32.	Woolen Spinners.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 33.	Sewing-in-hands.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 34.	Cotton Weavers.	Waterville, Me.
Union No. 35.	Delaine Weavers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 36.	Cotton Weavers.	Waltham, Mass.
Union No. 37.	Loomfixers.	Lawrence, Mass.
Union No. 38.	Dyers.	Providenee, R. I.
Union No. 39.	Burlers and Speckers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 40.	Woolen Weavers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 41.	Dressers and Slashers.	Providenee, R. I.
Union No. 42.	German Dyers.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 43.	Drawing-in-hands.	Providenee, R. I.
Union No. 44.	Worsted Help.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 45.	Loom-fixers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 46.	Loomfixers.	Pascoag, R. I.
Union No, 47.	Woolen Weavers.	Harrisville, R. I.
Union No. 48.	Wool Sorters.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 49.	Worsted Help.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 50.	Art Square Weavers.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 51.	Hosiery Workers.	Thornton, R. I.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVENTEEN.]

Compliments of

Philips & Kunhardt.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Dress Goods.

Why pay retailers' profits when you can buy direct of the manufacturers and save three profits by so doing? We carry The Finest Line of Dress Goods sold in the state, at prices that defy competition. We do a large mail order business. Send for samples. All goods ordered by mail delivered to any part of the state free of all express or charges.

Brown & Ackroyd,

Woolen and Worsted

Dress Goods Manufacturers,

42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Island St.,

Lawrence, Mass.

Globe Worsted Mills,

Manufacturers of

Fine Worsted Yarns

and

Dress Goods.

Knitting Yarns in Colors and Mixtures a Specialty.

Rolls of all kinds, and Tops for Roller Lapping constantly on hand.

Lawrence, Mass.

A. B. Robinson, Agent.

THE

COBURN SHUTTLE AND BOBBIN CO.

Manufacturers of

POWER AND HAND

LOOM SHUTTLES

Of Every Kind, From Well-seasoned Stock. Also Shuttle Irons of all Kinds.

LOWELL, MASS.

We have the largest amount of machinery and the largest stock of any factory in the business.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIFTEEN.]

Union No. 52.	Weybossett Weavers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 53.	National Mill Weavers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 54.	Riverside Mill Weavers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 55.	Saxon Mill Weavers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 56.	Dyers.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 57.	Delaine Loomfixers.	Providence, R. I.
Union No. 58.	Hosiery Mill Operatives.	Bennington, Vt.
Union No. 59.	Woolen Weavers.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Union No. 60.	Woolen Operatives, (Navy Yard,)	Dracut, Mass.
Union No. 61.	Lorriane Weavers.	Pawtucket, R. I.
Union No. 62.	German Operatives.	Holyoke, Mass.
Union No. 63.	Dyers and Finishers.	Lawrence, Mass.
Union No. 64.	Loomfixers.	Lewiston, Me.
Union No. 65.	Textile Operatives.	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Union No. 66.	Wool Spinners.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Union No. 67.	Lace Curtain Weavers.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 68.	Woolen Operatives.	Lowell, Mass.
Union No. 69.	Woolen Weavers.	Paseoag, R. I.
Union No. 70.	Woolen Operatives.	Lowell, Mass.
Union No. 71.	Woolen Weavers and Fixers.	Woonsocket, R. I.
Union No. 72.	Cloth Weavers.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Union No. 73.	Weavers.	Rockville, Conn.
Union No. 74.	Textile Workers.	Fitchburg, Mass.
Union No. 75.	Weavers.	Frankford, Pa.
Union No. 76.	Knitters.	Woonsocket, R. I.
Union No. 77.	Wool Spinners.	Maynard, Mass.
Union No. 78.	Woolen Operatives.	West Fitchburg, Mass.
Union No. 79.	Cotton Weavers and Fixers.	Woonsocket, R. I.
Union No. 80.	Woolen Operatives.	North Adams, Mass.
Union No. 81.	Cotton Operatives.	North Adams, Mass.

Carpet Weavers.

Brussell Carpet Weavers Union, Lowell, Mass.
Ingrain Carpet Weavers Union, Lowell, Mass.
Ingrain Carpet Weavers Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brussell Carpet Weavers Union, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carpet Weavers Union, Roxbury, Mass.

Jack Spinners.

Amulet Association of Jack Spinners, Cohoes, N. Y.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN.]

FREDERICK GRINNELL, Prest. FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Prest. and Gen'l Mg'r. F. H. HARTWELL, Treas.

THE

U. S. Aerophor Air-Moistening and Ventilating Co.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The "Aerophor" Humidifier is an apparatus of superior merit, adaptable to all the varied conditions of Textile Manufacture.

Increases Production.

Destroys troublesome Electricity.

Makes every day a "Good Day."

Warps Strengthened.

Yarn Breaks Higher.

Size Retained.

No Steam Used.

Absolutely Reliable.

The "Aerophor" is more effective and of greater capacity than the best apparatus ever introduced in this country or abroad, possessing features not existing in any other Humidifier. Our Single Nozzle, for producing the air current, has none of the annoying features possible with the two-water jet, or Double-Water Moistener.

☞CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD. CONN.

The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.

HAS

Over **Two Hundred and Thirty Millions of Dollars** of Insurance at risk,
More than **Fifty-six Thousand Boilers** under Inspection and Insurance,
Over **One Million Dollars** Re-insurance reserve, and
A Surplus, as regards Policy-Holders, of over **Six Hundred Thousand Dollars;**
And it has **returned to Policy-Holders** over **Three Million Dollars,** in losses paid and in inspections.

Insurance Against Loss or Damage to Property and Loss of Life and Injury to Persons Caused By

STEAM * BOILER * EXPLOSIONS.

J. M. ALLEN, President.
J. B. PIERCE, Secretary.

W. B. FRANKLIN, Vice President.
F. B. ALLEN, 2d Vice President.

ROSTER OF LOCAL UNIONS.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVENTEEN.]

Branches of Silk Weavers.

No. 1. Anthony Kastner, 411 W. 40th St., N. Y., City.
No. 2. Adolph Schnell, Jr., College Point, L. I.
No. 3. John Brengard, 113 Garden St., Union Hill, N. J.
No. 4. Ernest Schulz, 624 Park Ave., Brooklyn, E. D.
No. 5. Otto Kaefley, 28 Cottage St., Middletown, N. Y.
No. 6. Chas. Boether, 42 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Web Weavers.

No. 1. Arthur Audley, Bridgeport, Conn.
No. 2. A. R. Grant, Brockton, Mass.
No. 3. A. J. Sutton, Chelsea, Mass.
No. 4. Geo. Stevenson, Camden, N. J.
No. 5. David Chittim, Norwalk, Conn.
No. 6. James Forsyth, Easthampton, Mass.

Knit Goods Workers.

No. 1. Gustav Kulmert, Nashua, N. H.
No. 2. Wm. McRobert, Rockland, Mass.
No. 3. T. McGinnis, Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 4. R. Hale, Manayunk, Pa.
No. 5. S. Hatje, Amsterdam, N. Y.
No. 6. N. Morris, Schenectady, N. Y.
No. 7. E. Martin, Franklin, N. H.

National Cotton Mule Spinners' Union.

No. 1. Robert Howard, Fall River, Mass.
No. 2. Samuel Ross, New Bedford, Mass.
No. 3. William Rafferty, Lowell, Mass.
No. 4. Patrick Sweeney, Lawrence, Mass.
No. 5. Henry Reid, Holyoke, Mass.
No. 6. Euclid Smith, Chicopee, Mass.
No. 7. Arthur Herbert, Taunton, Mass.
No. 8. Patrick J. Lilly, Waltham, Mass.
No. 9. Frank W. Keating, Blackstone, Mass.
No. 10. Thomas Bruner, Waterville, Me.
No. 11. Charles P. Greene, Augusta, Me.
No. 12. James Gleason, Biddeford, Me.
No. 13. William Hand, Lewiston, Me.
No. 14. D. C. Reardon, Dover, N. H.
No. 15. Joseph T. Dowling, Nashua, N. H.
No. 16. George Ryan, Manchester, N. H.
No. 17. William Burke, Pawtucket, R. I.
No. 18. Joseph Mullarkey, Manville, R. I.
No. 19. John Sullivan, Westerly, R. I.
No. 20. John Henry, Woonsocket, R. I.
No. 21. James Chadwick, River Point, R. I.
No. 22. William Barlow, Taftville, Conn.
No. 23. William Winterbottom, Patterson, N. J.
No. 24. John Dixon, Kearney, N. J.

We advertise only what we have,
and exactly as it is.

Our Business is to furnish Ready Clothing to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, Gentlemen's Fine Furnishings and Hats and Caps for Men and Boys. We know that to secure and hold trade it is necessary to offer only goods of first quality at fair prices, and to stand squarely behind every transaction between ourselves and our patrons.

Therefore, we buy nothing we cannot guarantee, and sell nothing we are not ready to take back and return purchase money. Many lines of goods we do not accept as offered by manufacturers to the general trade, but require them made to conform to our knowledge of the needs of our trade.

Among our specialties are the Rogers, Peet & Co. Suits and Overcoats for Men; "Little Giant" Suits for Boys; B. & C. Cloaks, Coats, Capes and Suits for Ladies; Silk and wash-goods Shirt Waists and Silk Skirts for Ladies; our $2.90 Hat (as good as hatters sell at $3.50 to $5,) and our $1.90 Hat (as good as any sold at $2.50); "Star" Shirts for Men; Shirt Waists for Ladies and Boys; our own "Roger Williams" Collars, at 13 cents.

We clothe gentlemen with handsomer, better fitting and better made clothing than 75 per cent. of custom tailors can make at 25 to 50 per cent. less expense.

Jerome Kennedy & Co.

Providence, R. I.

KNOWLES LOOM WORKS.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Knowles Loom Works in the first insert page, whose extensive works at Worcester, Mass., we had the opportunity of visiting a short time ago. The works are situated on Grand and Tainter streets and are most admirably arranged for their business. Here all kinds of looms are manufactured for every variety of fabric of cotton, woolen or silk, from the finest silk dress goods to the coarsest horse blanket, and from the finest silk ribbon to the coarsest surcingle or upholsters' web and all the way between. The company build a greater variety of looms than any other concern in the world.

The main building is 256 feet long by 221 wide built around a hollow square, four stories high and contains about 120,000 feet of floor space. The foundry, forge shop, dry house, lumber sheds, store house, etc., give an entire floor space of 190,000 feet. Here in good times 1000 men find steady employment.

The capital stock of the company is $600,000 and is mostly held by the family of Mr. Knowles and the managing directors.

The Messrs. Knowles first started the loom business at Warren, Mass., in 1862, moved to Worcester in 1866 to the Sargent block in Allen court. From there they moved to the "Junction Shop" in 1879, and in 1890 they built and moved to their present plant.

The Knowles Open Shed Fancy Loom was first introduced into the market in 1872, since that time the growth of the business has been almost phenomenal.

The open shed principle of weaving was looked upon with disfavor by other loom builders and by some manufacturers, but in later years it has been demonstrated that it is the true theory of weaving, and very largely adopted both in this and foreign countries.

The Knowles Loom Works has always adhered to the policy of building the best machinery possible in their various lines, and to this fact as well as to the general mechanical construction of their looms may be attributed a large share of their success.

In the year 1884 Mr. L. J. Knowles visited Europe for the purpose of making arrangements for the manufacture of the Knowles Loom in foreign countries, and after a thorough

[CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-THREE.]

CHARLES S. BUSH COMPANY,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CHEMICALS.

212 and 214 Weybossett Street,

Providence, R. I.

FISKE BROS. REFINING CO.,

Manufacturers of

Lubricating Grease

AND OILS.

161 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

COMPLIMENTS OF

H. W. LADD & CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

J. B. BARNABY 1852. J. B. BARNABY & CO. 1869. THE J. B. BARNABY CO. 1889.

THE J. B. BARNABY CO.,

(INCORPORATED.)

MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS and RETAILERS OF

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ready-Made Suits and Outside Garments.

122 TO 130 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

212-216 WESTMINSTER ST., COR. EDDY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MANUFACTURERS and RETAILERS OF CORRECT STYLES. FINE CLOTHING. FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, MILWAUKEE, LINCOLN.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, ST. LOUIS, PHILADELPHIA, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO.

KNOWLES LOOM WORKS.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY-ONE.]

investigation of the facilities of the various loom builders, made arrangements with Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth & Co., of Dobcross, England, to build the looms on a royalt under their patents. It was a very difficult thing to introduce a new loom into England, largely because of the prejudice of the English people to a new machine, and especially to anything American, but through the persistent efforts of Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth & Co., the loom has become so popular that it has very largely displaced looms of other makes and is now the most popular loom in England and on the continent of Europe—11,285 of them having been put into the various mills of those countries.

The Knowles Loom Works and Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingwood & Co., are in constant communication with each other and representatives of these two companies visit each others manufactories, and thus both concerns have the advantage of any new device developed by either, and thus the best possible results are obtained by both manufacturers.

In November, 1893, the Knowles Loom Works made an important acquisition in the purchase of the entire business together with all the patents connected therewith of the Geo. W. Stafford Manufacturing Co. of Providence, R. I., thus adding to their already extensive business the manufacture of Jacquards, dobbies, shedding engines and textile specialties of various kinds. The union of these two concerns doubtless places the Knowles Loom Works at the head of the manufacture of textile machinery in the United States, and in connection with Messrs. Hutchinson, Hollingworth & Co., their agents in England, the largest in the world.

Mr. Geo. W. Stafford still retains his position as manager of the Providence branch of their manufactory.

The Knowles Loom Works exhibit at the Worlds Columbian Exposition was one of the most interesting and attractive in the whole grounds.

Here were 14 looms in constant operation showing the construction of the various fabrics and illustrating the construction and operation of their looms to the instruction and delight of the thousands of visitors. There were looms, weaving worsteds, woolens, ingrain carpets, jeans, ginghams, silk dress goods, brocatelle, furniture covering and ribbons at a rate of speed and perfection of construction heretofore unattained and which was a perfect surprise to their many visitors, especially the foreign manufacturers.

For their fine exhibit they were granted the highest number of awards of any manufacturer of textile machinery. One for general principle of Open Shed Looms; one for their Woolen and Worsted Loom; one for their Ingrain Carpet Loom; one for their Silk Brocatelle Loom, and one for their Jacquard Silk Loom.

The company invite anyone interested in the construction and operation of looms to visit their works where they can see their machinery in process of construction.

Compliments of . . .

Callender, McAuslane AND Troup Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

J. D. LEWIS,

DYESTUFFS,
DYEWOODS,
CHEMICALS, AND
DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.

384 EXCHANGE PLACE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE POMROY COAL CO.

:::DEALERS IN:::

COAL

—AND—

WOOD.

OFFICE,
NO. 35 WEYBOSSET STREET,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

YARDS,
330 EDDY ST, and 184 DYER ST.

LIMITS OF COMPETITION.

What is the limit of competition as a principle of business? This is a question which the manufacturer, whatever the character of his product, has been asking himself. But there is no limit to competition, although it is lamentably true that there is a competition which is healthful, and one which is harmful. There are manufacturers who have extensive and elaborate plants which are paid for, and adequate amounts of working capital employed in their business. They are careful, prudent, progressive, watchful over details, and knowing the cost of their products. There are others whose plants are not paid for, who are doing business largely upon credit, who have less at stake, who either do not know how to compute the cost of their products, or are recklessly indifferent to such cost in fixing the selling price. It is true these latter will in time exhaust their credit and fail, but independently of the incalculable evil which they cause to business meanwhile they do not cease to be disturbers when they fail, for they readily compromise with their creditors at from twenty-five to fifty cents on the dollar, and are then in a better position than ever to harass their rivals who pay their debts and do a safe business.

There is another kind of competition which works evil. Here is a manufacturer who makes use of only the best materials, who employs the most skilful and consequently the highest priced labor, and who turns out a product which is the best of its kind. He has a competitor whose product is very inferior. The product, let us say, is machinery. Now when he who uses such machinery wants to buy he seeks prices from all the makers of that kind of machinery, and naturally those who make the inferior machines are able to quote the lowest prices, and these are the prices which the buyer endeavors to make the basis of his purchase, not however of the inferior machines but of the best, and if the maker of the best machines were to accept this price and furnish exactly the kind of machines on which the price had been given they would be rejected. Now every one knows, or ought to know, that in an open market with free competition he gets for the most part just what he pays for, and if he asks prices from several on a given article and there is a great difference in the quotations he knows that there must be a corresponding difference in the articles. One cannot get prices on gold, silver, and lead, all metals, and then take the price of lead and expect to get silver for it, much less gold. Fair and honorable competition in times like the present will force prices down to the lowest living rate, but such irrational competition, as has been described, works disaster to business, and bears especially hard upon labor the rewards of which are cruelly cut off in the relentless struggle.

The best is generally the cheapest. If this is so generally it is especially true in the case of machinery. The difference in price between the best machine and the one which is not the best is nothing when compared with the results of the two in use. The best will do more or better work, makes less waste, if waste is an item, is safer, if safety is a factor, requires less power, is more easily operated, needs less attention, costs less to maintain it, has a longer life, etc., etc. What folly it is, for example, to use poor machines in a textile mill to wind yarn on the bobbins or quills when a great saving can be made by having the Fairmount winders, a saving not only in the cost of the winding but also in that of the weaving, for as these machines lay more yarn on the bobbins than other machines the looms are idle just that much less time from changing the bobbins, not to speak of the better work which is done by the loom when the bobbins are perfectly formed. Then there is the "Ingraham" patent shedding mechanism or harness motion, of which the Fairmount Machine Co. is the sole manufacturer, the best in every way, and the most economical from every point of view. It makes better cloth and at

[CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN.]

TOP & SLIVER,

Dyeing Machines.

These machines dye textile fibres in the Top, Sliver or Roving. By their use Re-Carding or Re-Combing is successfully avoided.

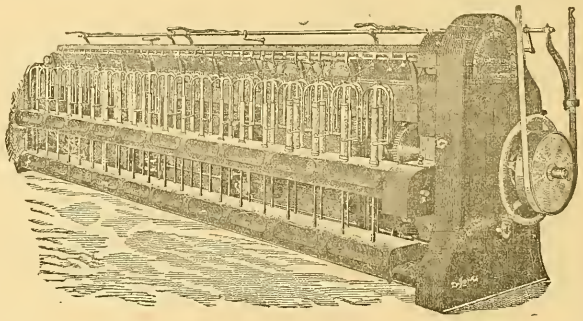
∴ Wool Scouring Machinery ∴

—FOR—

New Solvent Process.

By this process wool is cleansed without the use of soap or alkali and a larger yield of cleaner, brighter, stronger and softer wool is obtained and all the valuable by-products are removed from the fleece.

EMILE MAERTENS, = = Providence, R. I.



PROVIDENCE
MACHINE COMPANY,

No. 564 EDDY STREET,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LIMITS OF COMPETITION.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWENTY-FIVE.]

less cost. It is sure, even and constant in its operation, and not dependent on springs which grow continually weaker. The weaver can easily take out broken picks and mend broken threads and then start the loom without further adjustment and without losing a pick and there is no danger of anything breaking if the loom is moved backward. Its construction is simple, its movement is smooth, its action is positive, it is easy on the yarn, it makes no misses, and does its work without strain. It has few parts and large wearing surfaces, and requires little care and attention. It is made from sixteen harness up, can be fitted to any make or width of loom, and will weave the finest silk or cotton, or the heaviest woolen or worsted fabrics.

The reciprocating tension and protection motion (recently patented) for the warp, which is made by the Fairmount Machine Co., of Philadelphia, should be on every loom, for with this attachment, which is not expensive, better and more even cloth can be made. Ordinarily and with all kinds of beam frictions the warp is not let off regularly and there are the consequent thick and thin places in the cloth. The tension motion corrects all this and is also a positive protection against "smashes." It is simple and easy of application to every kind of loom, and will save its cost many times over in the weaving of either light, medium or heavy goods.

So reference might be made in detail to every machine built by the Fairmount Machine Co. Its well known loom has been gone over inch by inch and been improved in every way. The company also has the drawings and patterns of all the "Bridesburg" looms and auxiliary machinery. Its beaming machinery are superior to all other beamers, its dyeing and sizing machines the most substantial and economical. Its transmission machinery is in use everywhere, the patterns for which are light, strong and graceful. The bearings for shafting are absolutely self-oiling and require almost no attention at all. For peculiar or difficult situations some of its special appliances, which are mostly protected by patents, such as angular and muley drivings, carrier and gallows pulleys, belt tighteners, etc., etc., will be found to be just what is needed, and of its patent friction pulley too much cannot be said. For the reason that it is not extensively advertised it is perhaps not known by every one that this company makes a freight elevator especially suitable for textile mills. There are factories where this machine has supplanted almost every other kind of elevator because of the excellent service which it gives.

Enough has been said to indicate where the best machinery of certain kinds can be had, and it cannot be said too emphatically the best machine is worth what it costs, a poor machine is dear at any price.

COMPLIMENTS OF ...

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A. CU TIS TINGLEY, Treas.

ALBERT CURTIS. ESTABLISHED 1831. EDWIN T. MARBLE.

CURTIS & MARBLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Wool Burring and Cloth Finishing Machinery.

SHEARING MACHINES A SPECIALTY.

WEBSTER SQUARE, - - - WORCESTER, MAS S.

Shake Willows or Dusters; Spur Tooth or Tenter Hook Pickers; Burr Pickers; Steel Ring and Solid Packing Burring Machines, with Steel Ring Feed Rolls for Woolen and Worsted Cards. Shearing Machinesfor all kinds of Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Goods, Plushes, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, etc. Up and Down, Double Acting, Steam and Gessner Gigs; Gessner Rolling Teasel Gigs, Endless Felt Gigs, Wire Nappers for Satinets, Blankets, Knit Fleecings, etc. Single and Double Acting Brushing Machines; Cotton Brushing Machines; Gas Singeing Machines, Gessner Rotary Steam Cloth Press; Stretching and Rolling Machines; Patent Doubling and Sewing Machines; Reversible Flock Cutters. Rag Cutters; Flock Renovators; Shear Grinders; Steam Finishing Machines; Cloth Winders and Measurers; Cloth Folding and Measuring Machines.

Machine Brushes of all kinds made and repaired.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Grinding Shear Blades and Buar Cylinders.

☞SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

PRINT CLOTHS.

The Highest and Lowest Price in Standard Print Cloths, 64 x 64.

1850-1894.

Year.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Year.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
1850	5 3-4c	5c	1873	7 1-2	5 3-4
1851	5 1-4	4 1-4	1874	6 1-8	5 1-4
1852	5 3-4	4 1-4	1875	6 3-4	4 3-8
1853	6 3-8	6	1876	4 7-8	3 5-8
1854	6 1-4	5 1-2	1877	5 1-4	3 5-8
1855	5 1-2	4 3-4	1878	4	3 1-8
1856	5 3-4	5	1879	4 1-2	3 3-16
1857	6 1-8	5 7-8	1880	5 87-100	3 3-4
1858	6	5	1881	4 1-4	3 3-4
1859	5 7-8	5 1-2	1882	3 95-100	3 5-8
1860	5 3-4	4 7-8	1883	3 13-16	3 44-100
1861	9	4 1-4	1884	3 62-100	3 8-100
1862	14 1-2	7	1885	3 1-4	2 98-100
1863	19	10 3-4	1886	3 1-2	3 1-8
1864	38 1-2	16 1-4	1887	3 5-8	3 1-4
1865	27 1-4	10	1888	4	3 1-2
1866	19 1-2	11 1-4	1889	4 1-16	3 1-2
1867	12	6 5-8	1890	3 9-16	3
1868	9 5-8	6 1-2	1891	3 1-16	2 3-4
1869	9 1-2	7 1-8	1892	4 1-16	3 1-16
1870	8 1-4	6 1-2	1893	4	2 3-4
1871	8	6 1-2	1894	3	2 5-8
1872	9	7 3-8			

Earliest Cotton Mills in U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.	1775
Bridgewater, Mass., (spinning mill)	1787
Beverly, Mass., do.	1789
Slater, Pawtucket, R. I., do.	1791
Bass River, Beverly, Mass., do.	1801
New Ipswich, N. H., do.	1804
Rehoboth, Mass., do.	1805
New Ipswich, (No. 2,) do.	1807
Medway, Mass., do.	1807
Fitchburg, Mass., do.	about 1807-9
Waltham, Mass., do.	about 1807-9
Brunswick, Me., do.	1809
Waltham, first for both spinning and weaving.	1814

Spindles of United States in 1807—4,000.

Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Company,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High=Grade Coal Tar Dyes

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

STOCK CARRIED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

3 Cedar Street, ... *New York.*
103 Milk Street, ... *Boston, Mass.*
50 North Front Street, ... *Philadelphia, Pa.*
13 Mill Street, ... *Watertown, N. Y.*
323 Cooper Building, ... *Denver, Colorado.*

SAMPLES MATCHED. *CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.*

Talbot Dyewood and Chemical Company,

38 to 44 MIDDLE STREET, - - LOWELL, MASS.

ACIDS, CHEMICALS, DYE WOODS,

FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

STANLEY & CO.,

ALL KINDS OF

COAL * AND * WOOD

AT LOWEST PRICES.

223 MOODY ST., - LOWELL, MASS.

TELEPHONE 37-4.

ENGINE AND BOILER REPAIRING.
MACHINERY REPAIRING OF ANY KIND.

* THOMAS JACKSON, *

Machinist.

Manufacturer of Dyeing and Bleaching Machinery.

225 DYER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Experienced Men for Hangers, Shafting, &c.

STATISTICS OF COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES,

According to the United States census of 1890 from preleminary of census office dated October 14, 1892.

In these tables reference is made only to mills making yarns, threads, woven fabrics, etc., which are classed and sold as specific manufactures of cotton.

In the wages paid in 1890 are included $3,464,734 as salaries paid to officers and clerks. Similar salaries were not included in the census of 1880.

States.	No. of Mills.	Number of Operatives.	Capital.	Number of Spindels.	Number of Looms.	Bales of Cotton Consumed.	Amount paid for Wages.	Cost of Cotton Consumed.	Value of Production.
Maine	23	13,992	$20,850,754	885,762	21,825	132,504	$1,372,172	$7,053,168	$15,316,909
New Hampshire.	27	19,533	26,801,933	1,095,643	31,850	211,031	6,129,084	11,203,742	21,985,002
Vermont	6	737	1,431,986	71,595	1,175	8,954	220,712	498,348	914,685
Massachusetts	187	76,213	128,838,837	5,821,518	133,227	772,520	26,230,667	40,870,307	100,202,882
Rhode Island	94	21,832	38,798,161	1,921,486	43,106	193,291	8,131,142	11,147,080	27,310,119
Connecticut	65	13,411	26,431,578	934,155	18,933	101,655	4,521,483	5,976,485	15,409,476
New York	42	8,401	13,290,745	606,796	13,466	78,824	2,563,730	4,270,665	9,777,295
New Jersey	17	5,683	13,519,972	371,442	3,673	25,723	2,054,282	1,816,468	5,902,615
Pennsylvania	158	12,960	15,884,936	439,638	13,374	92,705	4,687,088	4,371,693	18,431,773
Deleware	7	987	1,683,803	53,916	996	8,876	321,328	475,490	1,095,001
Maryland	15	4,313	7,296,793	158,930	2,965	55,026	1,134,445	2,972,432	5,457,792
Virginia	9	2,019	2,966,889	94,201	2,517	22,731	406,824	1,080,773	1,732,648
North Carolina	91	8,742	10,775,134	337,286	7,251	114,371	1,646,196	5,296,974	9,563,443
South Carolina	34	8,192	11,144,833	332,784	8,546	133,312	1,646,574	6,242,568	9,800,798
Georgia	53	10,550	17,661,675	445,452	10,459	145,859	2,366,085	6,663,560	12,035,629
Alabama	13	2,137	2,853,015	79,234	1,692	26,921	447,173	1,372,058	2,190,771
Mississippi	9	1,184	2,053,743	57,004	1,352	18,386	290,981	793,600	1,333,398
Kentucky	5	834	1,376,132	42,942	677	11,980	189,039	551,206	1,000,668
Tennesse	20	2,174	2,928,657	97,521	2,043	33,114	495,138	1,554,851	2,507,719
Tex., La. & Ark.	5	1,356	2,067,225	66,980	1,723	18,131	328,759	850,156	1,318,637
Ohio	7	584	1,213,217	16,560	40	11,023	193,757	383,556	1,468,204
Indiana	6	1,325	1,741,720	74,601	1,649	16,306	332,676	789,178	1,350,425
Illinois	4	454	766,405	21,800	465	6,405	140,386	342,621	563,988
Wisconsin	4	501	892,509	32,592	870	6,924	142,470	359,117	620,196
Cal. Mo. & Iowa	3	491	747,191	18,670	386	6,874	180,450	374,450	688,271
Total, 1890	904	221,585	$354,020,843	14,088,103	324,866	2,258,562	$69,489,272	$117,392,576	$267,981,724
Total, 1880	756	174,659	$208,280,346	10,653,435	225,759	1,570,341	$42,040,510	$86,945,725	$192,090,110
Increase	148	46,926	$145,740,497	3,434,668	99.107	688,218	$27,448,762	$30,446,851	$75,891,614

Thomas Devlin. William W. McGrath. Louis J. McGrath.

NATIONAL

Hardware and Malleable Iron Works.

TINNING, JAPANNING, GALVANIZING, PLATING, FITTING & MACHINE WORK PROMPTLY DONE.

SADDLERY, CARRIAGE WAGON BUILDERS. TRUNK, TINNERS & MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE.

THOMAS DEVLIN & CO.,

Lehigh Ave., American and Third Sts., - Philadelphia, Pa.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Malleable Iron Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water. Malleable and Soft Grey Iron. Brass and Steel Castings to order from Special Patterns.

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.

DYE STUFFS. ANILINE DYES. CHEMICALS.

ANILINE OIL, ANILINE SALT,

—AND—

SPECIALTIES FOR CALICO PRINTERS.

DYEWOODS, DYEWOOD EXTRACTS, INDIGO EXTRACTS, ARCHIL AND ANILINE COLORS,

—FOR—

COTTON * AND * WOOLEN * DYERS.

—SHADES MATCHED.—

CHEMICALS for Glass, Leather, and Straw Trades.

117 MILK STREET, BOSTON. - - 18 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND.

English Cotton Weavers' Earnings and Hours of Labor,

BY

E. J. HOLMES,

General Secretary of the North East Lancashire Amalgamated Association of Weavers.

CLASS OF GOODS.	NUMBER OF LOOMS EACH WEAVER WORKS.	HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK.	SPEED OF LOOMS, PICKS PER MINUTE.	EARNINGS FROM EACH LOOM PER WEEK, SHILLINGS, PENCE.	EARNINGS PER LOOM IN U. S. MONEY PER WEEK	TOTAL EARNINGS PER WEEK ON 4 LOOMS.
Light Narrow Prints	Generally 4, sometimes 6, with a tenter, who is paid 6s 6p per week.	56	200 to 240	4s 9p to 5s 6p	$1.14 to $1.32	$4.56 to $5.28
Indian Shirtings.	Generally 4, sometimes 6, with a tenter, who is paid 6s 6p per week.	56	180 to 200	4s 6p to 5s	1.08 to 1.20	4.32 to 4.80
Jaconnetts	Four looms.	56	180 to 200	5s to 6s	1.20 to 1.44	4.80 to 5.76
Sateens, Drills, Jeans, etc....	Four looms, generally consisting of 1 sateen and 3 plain cloth, sometimes 2 of each.	56	180 to 200	5s 6p to 7s 6p	1.32 to 1.80	5.28 to 7.20
Dobbies & Stave Work	Four looms, generally 1 dobby and 3 plain cloth, sometimes 2 of each.	56	180	5s to 7s	1.20 to 1.68	4.80 to 6.72
Dhooties & Dobby Dhooties..	Four looms, sometimes with a tenter who is paid 3s 3p per week.	56	180 to 200	5s to 7s	1.20 to 1.68	4.80 to 6.72
Better Class of Shirtings	Four looms, generally with a tenter who receives 3s 3p per week.	56	175 to 195	5s to 6s	1.20 to 1.44	4.80 to 5.76
Colored Goods, stripes or plain	Four looms.	56	about 200	5s to 6s	1.20 to 1.44	4.80 to 5.76
Colored Goods, checks	Four looms, generally 2 plain and 2 check.	56	160 to 180	5s 6p to 7s 6p	1.32 to 1.80	5.28 to 7.20

THE

ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.,

MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING CHEMISTS,

Office: 73 PINE STREET, NEW YORK. *Factory: PERTH AMBOY, N. J.*

Aniline Oils, Aniline Salt, Yellow and Red Prussiate of Potash, Oxalic Acid, Phosphate of Soda, Hyposulphite of Soda, Acetanilid, Chrome Alum, Permanganate of Potash, Sulphocyanide of Barium, Etc.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada of **PEROXYGENE** A new economical and simple

(PATENTED.)

BLEACHING AGENT FOR WOOL, COTTON, SILKS, STRAW, FEATHERS, ETC.

FLEISCHMANN'S
VEGETABLE COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL

WOOLEN CARDS AND WORSTED COMBS.

A SLIGHT GAIN IN COMBS AND FALLING OFF IN CARDS IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

Dockham's Textile Report and Directory, for 1895, gives an approximate number of the wool cards and worsted combs in the United States, which we give in the following table. It will be seen that there has been a slight falling off in the number of woolen cards run (21), and an increase of 51 worsted combs.

Location.	—Sets of— Wool Cards. 1892.	1894.	—Worsted— Combs. 1892.	1894.
Alabama	3	3	....	....
Arkansas	5	6	....	....
California	40	38	....	....
Colorado	2	2	....	....
Connecticut	648	612	39	39
Dakota	....	....	....	....
Delaware	13	13	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Georgia	19	17	....	....
Idaho	....	1	....	....
Illinois	76	80	....	....
Indiana	142	125	....	....
Iowa	45	39	....	....
Kansas	2	2	....	....
Kentucky	69	72	5	5
Louisiana	....	....	....	....
Maine	395	400	10	13
Maryland	30	41	....	....
Massachusetts	1,827	1,811	302	319
Michigan	55	68	....	....
Minnesota	29	34	....	....
Mississippi	29	29	....	....
Missouri	32	38	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	....	1	....	....
New Hampshire	487	488	33	33
New Jersey	266	229	123	126
New York	1,461	1,474	114	119
North Carolina	17	17	....	....
Ohio	122	129	4	4
Oregon	24	26	....	....
Pennsylvania	1,307	1,313	245	274
Rhode Island	544	522	203	196
South Carolina	1	1	....	....
South Dakota	3	3	....	....
Tennessee	67	69	2	2
Texas	9	6	....	....
Utah	25	23	....	....
Vermont	165	164	....	....
Virginia	69	69	....	....
Washington	2	2	....	....
West Virginia	29	31	....	....
Wisconsin	73	83	17	18
Wyoming Territory	....	....	....	....
Totals	8,132	8,111	1,097	1,148

NUMBER OF COTTON SPINDLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN INCREASE OF 840,319 SPINDLES IN TWO YEARS.

Dockham's Textile Report and Directory has compiled for its 1895 edition statistics regarding the number of spindles now running in the United States, as reported by the various mills, which we print below.

Location	1892.	1894.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama	138,471	170,159	31,688	....
Arkansas	8,900	9,148	248	....
California	10,000	10,000	....	....
Colorado	15,648	15,648	....	....
Connecticut	1,020,070	1,033,935	13,865	....
Dakota	....	....	....	....
Delaware	51,714	52,052	338	....
Florida	1,300	816	....	484
Georgia	501,512	550,510	48,998	....
Idaho	....	....	....	....
Illinois	39,000	39,000	....	....
Indiana	75,212	87,252	12,040	....
Iowa	....	....	....	....
Kansas	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	49,143	50,043	900	....
Louisiana	53,000	58,860	5,860	....
Maine	923,541	931,116	7,575	....
Maryland	173,900	174,700	800	....
Massachusetts	6,847,744	7,160,480	312,736	....
Michigan	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	57,968	54,484	....	3,484
Missouri	17,044	17,044	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	15,360	15,360	....	....
New Hampshire	1,288,351	1,296,606	8,255	....
New Jersey	439,322	439,328	6	....
New York	622,399	706,859	84,460	....
North Carolina	510,190	656,480	146,290	....
Ohio	27,052	27,052	....	....
Oregon	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	389,985	401,841	11,856	....
Rhode Island	2,086,087	2,076,665	....	9,422
South Carolina	508,404	626,883	118,479	....
South Dakota	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	117,841	121,984	4,143	....
Texas	71,234	66,774	....	4,460
Utah	432	432	....	....
Vermont	80,271	102,303	22,032	....
Virginia	111,756	139,356	27,600	....
Washington	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	33,248	33,248	....	....
Wyoming Territory	....	....	....	....
Totals	16,286,099	17,126,418	858,169	17,850

CREW LEVICK CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Spindle, Loom,

—AND—

Wool Oils.

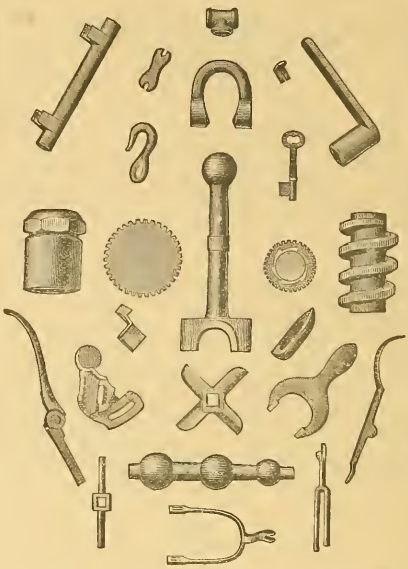
Main Office: 113 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Refineries: Warren and South Chester, Pa.

SPECIALTY:

"GLADE" Velocity Cotton Spindle Oil.

Showing Castings Produced by our Process.



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Superior Steel Castings. Refined Malleable Iron Works.

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BUILDERS OF

Rib Knitting Machines

For Underwear and Hosiery.

Single and Double Thread Sewing and Trimming Machines.

New Style, Link Motion, Plain and Shell Crochet Machines.

1824-26-28-30 Manor St., Philadelphia.

☞Estimates furnished for entire plants for Underwear or Hosiery.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Facts From the Report of the Commissioner of Labor.

The following interesting facts concerning cotton manufacturing in North Carolina are digested from the advance sheets of the annual report of Commissioner of Labor Statistics Lacy, now being printed.

The total number of cotton mills in operation in North Carolina at the beginning of the present year was 167; total number of woolen mills, 9—there being one other not at present in operation. Total number of spindles operated by the cotton and woolen mills, 703,997; total number of looms, 15,059. Only 60 per cent. of the mills reported the number of women and children operatives employed by them; in this 60 per there are employed 6329 women and 2339 children under the age of fourteen years. Of the latter 1000 are girls and 1339 are boys.

The mills are located in twenty-nine different counties. The number of days during the year 1894 in which they were operated varied from 100 to 310. The average of 260 days work in twelve counties was eleven hours, in eleven counties it was ten hours, in four counties twelve hours, in one county 11 1-2 hours. In nineteen counties a ten-hour system is favored, while in the other ten it is opposed. In twelve counties the mill people, owners and operatives, think that the matter should be regulated by law.

A special inquiry was made to ascertain the views of the mill people regarding the minimum age at which children should be employed in mills. The majority of answers from nine counties favored fifteen years, in eleven counties fourteen years, while many of the answers favored twelve years. A majority of the replies favored regulating the hours for children by law.

In three counties employment of operatives is not regular; in all others it is. The dwelling houses used by operatives are generally owned by the owners of the mills. There is considerable difference among mill owners and mill superintendents as to the number of hours which should constitute a day's work in the south, many of them claiming that it is necessary to work eleven and twelve hours with southern labor in order to successfully compete with northern manufacturers.

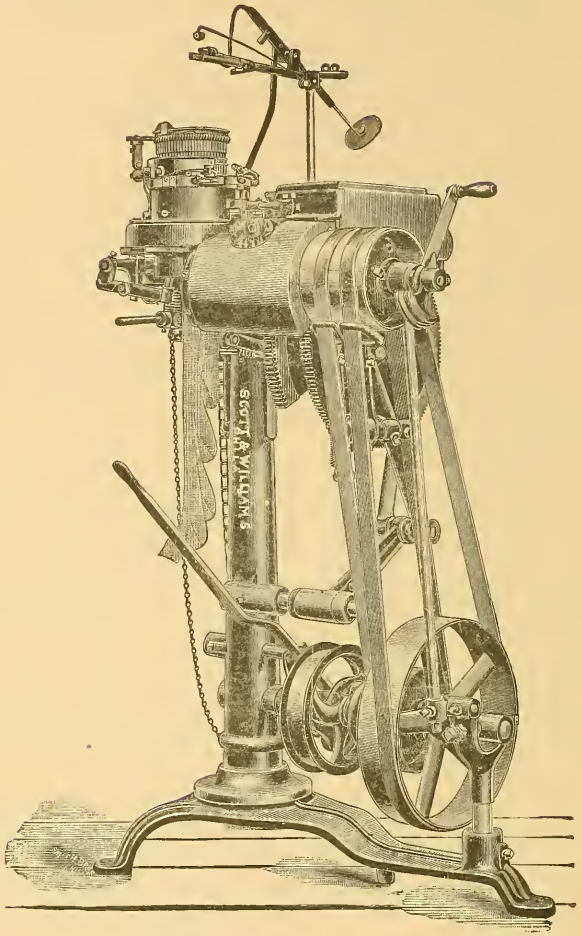
The daily wages range for skilled men operatives from 70 cents up. Unskilled men from 60 cents to $1.00. Average 75 cents.

Skilled women operatives from 40 to 90 cents. Average 60 cents. Unskilled women 30 to 60 cents. Average 45 cents. Children under 14 years 15 to 40 cents. Average 30 cents.

The wages of operatives are all paid in cash in all of the 167 mills save nineteen; two pay only 5 per cent. in cash, and one pays entirely in "checks"—that is, orders on stores, generally owned by mill owners.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN JAPAN.

Fifteen years ago Japan had but one cotton mill. Since the year 1879 nearly forty mills have been constructed and most of them are fitted with the latest and best machinery, electric light, etc., and are running day and night. Native labor costs 16 1-2 cents for males and eight cents for females. In 1886, Japan imported 4,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, and 105,000,000 pounds in 1893. Yarns form the main article of manufacture. These are sold principally in China. Mills are now being constructed for the manufacturer of all kinds of cotton fabrics.



SCOTT & WILLIAMS'

Automatic Seamless Hosiery Machine.

[See Next Page.]

Automatic Seamless Hosiery Machine.

FROM our extended experience in building this class of machinery, embracing thousands of machines now at work both in this country and in Europe, we were well aware that in order to achieve a substantial success, it was absolutely necessary that a machine of this kind should embody not only simplicity, durability and full automatic action, but should also be universal; that is to say, should be equally well adapted for making ladies' hose, men's half hose, children's ribbed hose, or effect various combinations of these three fundamental types. All these requirements are fully met by the machine shown; the needle cylinders being interchangeable and removable after the manner of the best types of hand seamless machines, with this distinction in the case of our machine, that the most important movements necessary to the removal of cylinders, are accomplished automatically; thus effecting a saving of time in this connection even over the hand machine.

Another feature which emphasises the universal character of the machine, is the facility with which the gauge may be changed, nothing being required to this end, excepting the substitution of other cylinders either coarser or finer, and the consequent increase or decrease of links in the measuring chain.

These machines can be built in any gauge from the coarsest to the finest consistent with the use of a latch needle; our usual practice being to build them 4¼" diameter for ladies' hose, 4¼" and 4" diameter for men's half hose; smaller sizes of course being demanded for children's goods.

With respect to production, so many extravagant statements have been made in connection with the producing power of so-called automatic seamless machines, that we prefer to make no positive statement in this regard, although, having so many machines at work on all kinds of goods we are well qualified to speak "by the card." It should be understood that production is entirely governed by conditions, such as gauge, size, organization, and ability on the part of the person in charge. However, our past experience prompts us to state conservatively, that, on ladies' goods one girl can easily attend to from ten to fifteen machines, and each machine will make four dozens per day of ten hours each. On men's half hose one girl will operate four to five machines, and each machine will make five dozens per day. On footed ribs one girl will run four machines, and each machine will make from six to seven dozens per day. This estimate is based upon average gauges and sizes.

The speed of the machine should vary, according to gauge, size, and existing conditions, from 225 to 280 revolutions per minute.

The product of this machine is a very sightly and superior stocking, requiring no apology, and acceptable in every particular to the buyer; gored joints are present in both heel and toe. Splicing or re-enforcing threads are inserted wherever required. The calf of the leg is slackened (deceptively termed "fashioned" by other machine builders) and all functions are performed automatically and with absolute certainty.

There is but one kind of needle used in the machine, this being a common latch needle, ordinary in every particular, and procurable on the open market anywhere. We handle the best make and sell it for ten dollars per thousand.

A most complete and perfect system of interchangeable parts is embraced in the construction of these machines and illustrated and numbered parts lists go to each user, rendering the ordering of parts an easy matter.

SCOTT & WILLIAMS,
2079 E. Cumberland St., Phila.

BRANSON MACHINE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED "BRANSON"

KNITTING MACHINES AND AUTOMATIC RIBBERS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE FEED,

Special Machinery to Order.

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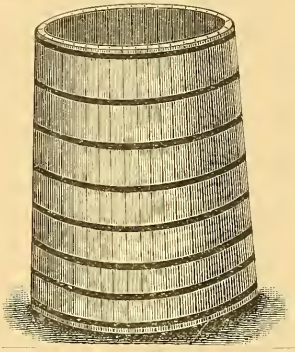

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WATER TANKS, DYE TUBS, HOT and COLD BLUE VATS, Wash Boxes, Boiling Kiers, &c., &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CHARLES BOND,

Mill Supplies,

Extra Short-Lap Oak and Giant Raw-Hide Belting.

Lace Leather, Wood Pulleys, Shuttles,

Importer of English Picker and Apron Leather.

160 WEST LEHIGH AVENUE,

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INSINGER & CO.,

Loom and Jacquard Manufacturers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looms and Jacquard Machines for Tape, Binding, Ribbon, Goring, Suspender, Fringe, etc.

Jacquard Machines for Shafts and Harness Looms.

Our new double-acting side Jacquard is specially adapted for fast running Looms.

Patented change motions for 2, 3, 4 or 6 banks of shuttles and positive in its action at any speed.

Lathes or battons, straight or circular shuttles, 2, 3 or 4 banks.

Patent Quill Winders for shuttle quills.

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COTTON SPINDLES.	LOOMS.	EMPLOYES.
1,082,300.	17,000.	10,225.

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CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

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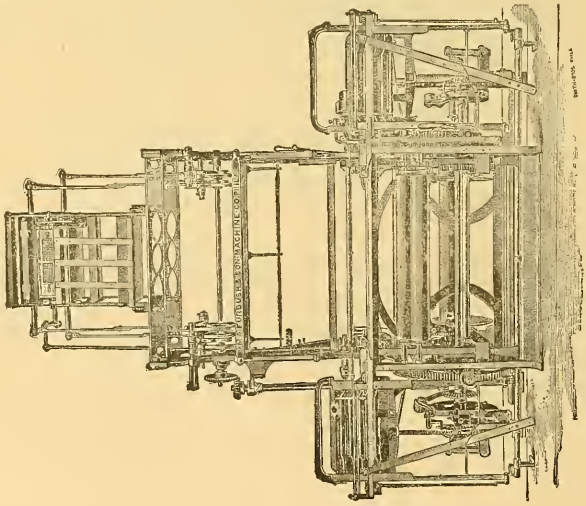

MURKLAND INGRAIN CARPET LOOM
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOLLEN MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. A. FURBUSH & SON MACHINE CO
PHILADELPHIA.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND AND ASIA.

The Textile Mercury of Manchester, England, prints the following communication from a Liverpool firm engaged in the cotton trade from which we take the following extracts:

"In Japan the male operatives only receive about 17 sen, or 8 1-2d. per day, and females 9 sen, or 4 1-2d per day at the outside (a sen being equal to one half-penny of our money when the Japanese dollar is worth 4s. 2d., but at present is worth considerable less than 4s. 2d., so that the sen is now worth much less than the half penny). Mechanics (for good men) receive only 10s. per week, engineers 10s. to 12., drillers 8s., fire beaters 6s.

"In India in 1879 there were only 56 mills, and in 1894 there were 142 cotton mills, some of them spinning fine counts from Egyptian cotton. In Japan in 1887 there were only 19 mills, but in 1891 there were 43 cotton mills, some of which are also spinning fine counts from Egyptian cotton.

China in time will be a large producer of yarn, for in that country they have commenced building cotton mills, and last year (1894) there were no less than seven mills being equipped there. In other countries large cotton mills are being built equal to the best in Oldham. The spindles in Great Britain today are estimated to be 45,270,000, being the same total as on September 30, 1893. The continent has seen an increase on the year of 600,000, the total standing at 27,350,000; the United States an increase of 200,000, with a total of 15,811,000; and India an increase of 74,000, with a total of 3,650,000 spindles. Below will be found the population and the number of spindles in the different countries; also the hours worked and wages earned per week.

Country.	Year.	Population.	Spindles.	Hours of Labor per week.	Mule Spinners' Wages per week.	Ring Spinners.	Piecers.	Weavers.
Great Britain...	1891-3	38,200,000	45,270,000	56 1-2	36s. to 50s.	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 22s.	15s. to 27s.
Germany.....	1891-2	50,320,000	6,071,000	60 to 70	18s. to 24s.	.....	.....	11s. to 13s.
Switzerland	1891-2	3,000,000	1,722,000	66	17s.	.....	.....	12s.
Russia	1891-2	100,430,000	6,000,000	70 to 84	10s. to 18s.	.....	6s. to 8s.	8s. to 14s.
France	1891-2	39,000,000	5,040,000	66 to 70	16s. to 24s.	.....	.....	10s. to 16s.
Belgium	1891-2	6,200,000	930,000	66 to 72	12 s. to 20s.	.....	.....	11s. 3d. to 17s.
Holland	1891-2	4,652,000	260,000	58 to 66	15s. to 26s.	.....	.....	10s. to 18s.
Italy	1891-2	31,900,000	1,686,000	66 to 84	10s. to 16s. men. 4s. 6d.to 6s.6d.wo'en	.....	.....	10s. to 16s. men. 4s.6d. to 5s.9d.wo'en
Spain	1891-2	18,100,000	2,650,000	66 to 80	14s. to 18s.	.....	.....	10s. to 15s.
Austria.....	1891-2	42,000,000	2,400,000	72 to 80	9s 6d. to 13s. men. 6s. 6d. to 10s. women	.....	.....	8s. 6d. to 15s. men 6s. 6d. to 10s. women
U. S. America...	1891-3	68,000,000	15,841,000	58 to 66	35s. to 46s.	18s. to 21s.	.....	25s. to 35s.
India	1893	294,000,000	3,650,000	72 to 80	6s. 3d. to 7s. 10d.	.....	1s. 10 1-2d. to 2s. 6d	7s. to 8s.
Japan	1893	42,000,000	33,000	69 to 70	1s. 10 1-2d. to 3s.	1s. 3d. to 1s 9d.	.....	.....
China.....	1893	396,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

"Cotton spinning is quite a new industry in China, but there this year no less than seven cotton spinning mills being equipped there. If we take the ten years, 1885 to 1894, the relative increase works out to 5.28 per cent. for Great Britain, 20.22 per cent. for the continent, 19.55 per cent. for the United States, and 70.16 per cent. for India. These figures alone should be sufficient to prove to everybody how amazingly fast foreign countries are extending and building cotton spinning mills, etc., thereby, as it were, taking the bread out of our mouths.

"The more foreign countries manufacture for themselves the less there will be for us in this country

[CONTINUED ON PAGE FORTY-FIVE.]

FIRTH & FOSTER BROS.,

DYERS * AND * FINISHERS

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AMERICAN CAP, TUBE AND SPINDLE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

JOHN HENRY GEISSER,

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GENTLEMEN:
Having established myself at the above location, I am now prepared, with enlarged facilities, to execute your commands with despatch, and shall be pleased to furnish lowest estimate on

Caps, Tubes, and all kinds of Spindles, Model Making, Etc.

Special attention given to repairing Steam Engines, Silk, Woolen, Cotton, and all other kinds of Machinery, Tapes, Tubes, Castings, Pulleys, &c. at the shortest notice.
With thanks for your esteemed favors in the past, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
JOHN HENRY GEISSER.

"AMERICAN ANILINE COLORS."

The Largest Manufacturers in America

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Wool, Cotton, Silk, Leather and Paint.

Alizarine and Extract Indigo.

50 & 51 North Front St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Telephone No. 523.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE FORTY-THREE.]

to do. When the American home trade is depressed the exports of cotton goods from the United States usually increase. We find accordingly, from the official statistics just received, that in the nine months ended September 30 the total exports amounted to 147,348,620 yards, as against 111,171,875 yards in the corresponding period of 1893, the increase being 32,873,745 yards, or at the rate of 28.5 per cent.

"With regard to the depressed state of the cotton trade of this country it should be noted that, taking 94 companies with a total capital (consisting of shares, loans, and mortgages) amounting to £7,156,521, the total market value of those 94 companies according to the share list, is only £2,000,000. This is an indication of the very regrettable results as regards working of concerns which may be looked upon as being the best, not only in this country, but in any other country. And of those 94 companies 67 have had losses in the way of adverse balances amounting to £380,000, and 60 of them have paid no dividend this year.

"No more new mills should be built in this country for some years to come, but the existing mill should, when necessary, be worked night and day, with two sets of hands. The operatives were never so well paid or so well off as they are at the present time, their wages have been increased very considerably during the last twenty years, while bread, meat, clothing, and house rents, as well as everything they require, were never so cheap as now. The price of labor is about the only thing that has not declined, or been affected by the decline in silver, although a sovereign will now purchase about twice as much as the same amount would have done 20 years ago. If we are to compete successfully with all foreign countries our workpeople will undoubtedly have to work considerably longer hours, and be content with at least 25 per cent. less wages.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PRICE LIST OF WAGES OF THE BLACKBURN (ENGLAND) OPERATIVES.

1853. August 17. List compiled and adopted.
1853. August 19. Advance of 10 per cent. on list.
1854. May 19. Reduced to list.
1860. March 10. Advance of 5 per cent. on list.
1861. February 7. Reduced to list.
1867. April 15. List revised.
1869. May 6. Reduced 5 per cent. on list.
1870. July 28. Standard list restored.
1878. April 3. Notice of reduction of 10 per cent.
1878. April 17 and 18. Strike of operatives against the reduction.
1878. June 19 and 20. Strike ended; reduction accepted.
1879. April 2. Reduced 5 per cent. more.
1881. January 1. Advance of 5 per cent.
1883. Dec. 13. Reduction of 5 per cent., making 15 per cent. below list; 45,000 looms stopped by strike.
1884. February 14. Majority returned to work under promise of a future restoration made to Gen. Com.
1884. July 2. Advance of 5 per cent. as per agreement.
1892. June 24. Advance of 10 per cent.; old list adopted.

R. GREENWOOD. WILLIAM BAULT. JOHN T. GREENWOOD.

R. GREENWOOD & BAULT,

GLOBE DYE AND BLEACH WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE:

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WORKS:

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* GEO. C. HOWARD *

Foundry and Machine Works,

1771 Barker St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

Cotton and Wool Finishing for Fulling, Napping, Brushing, Shearing, Steaming, Lapping, Rolling and Measuring.
Repairs to all makes of Machines. Shear grinding and repairing.
Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing.
Presses, Eccentric Lever Hydraulic Screw Hand or Power Card Grinding Machines.
Hat and Bonnet Forming Presses.
Hoisting Machinery, Automatic Hatch Doors and Gates.

We also give attention to Perfecting Inventions and Roving Processes.

M. D. ATKINSON,

STEAM

PACKING * BOX * MANUFACTURER.

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FRANKFORD, PHILA.

Re-Sawing and Planing done at short notice.

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Providence, R. I.

MEMBER OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA,

AND

SECTERARY-TREASURER OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RHODE ISLAND.

THE WORCESTER BLEACH & DYE WORKS CO.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
INCORPORATED 1891.

BLEACHERS and DYERS
—OF—
COTTON YARNS & WARPS,
BRAIDS, THREADS, TAPES, Etc.

Cotton Yarns in Fast Colors
ON BEAMS AND SPOOLS
FOR WOOLEN & WORSTED
MANUFACTURERS a Specialty.

WORCESTER, MASS

CARBONIZER.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ACID IN REMOVING BURRS FROM WOOL.

Alum of all grades. Oil, Vitriol, Muriatic and Nitric Acids, Glauber Salts, Tin Crystals, Muriatic of Tin and Antimony, Etc.

Manufactured and For Sale by the

MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO.

13 PEARL STREET, BOSTON.

☞WORKS AT SOUTH WILMINGTON, MASS., SO. DIV. B. & M. R. R.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

THOMAS STEWART

—MANUFACTURER OF—

LOOM REEDS

—AND DEALER IN—

CARPET and COTTON MILL SUPPLIES.

No. 312 Master St., Philadelphia.

(SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.)

☞PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ALL ORDERS BY MAIL.

Charles Ashoff,
Manufacturer of
Loom Reeds,
Heddles,
AND
Heddle Frames.
Dealer in
Weavers Supplies.

191 and 193 Berks St., Philadelphia.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN U. S.

FINAL RETURNS BY STATES FOR JANUARY 1, 1895.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 12, 1895.

The full official figures of the number of sheep in the United States on Jan 1, 1895, and the wool clip for 1894, have finally been compiled by Mr. Robinson, the statistician of the department of agriculture, and his conscientious assistant, Mr. Phillips. An effort was made this year to obtain the figures earlier than ever before, but some discrepancies were discovered in the first returns which required much correspondence by mail and telegraph to secure absolutely correct and indisputable figures. The figures which are furnished by the department of agriculture are obtained from state agents scattered over the country, and also from special agents of the department, who use every means in their power to verify the returns which are furnished by farmers, state officials and statisticians.

The estimated wool clip for 1894 is 298,057,384 pounds as against 303,000,000 pounds in 1893. The average weight of the fleece, however, continues to increase from year to year, and stands for 1894 at 5.42 pounds as against 5.33 pounds in 1893. The number of sheep has also fallen off during 1894, and is now reported at 42,294,064 as against 45,048,017 Jan. 1, 1894. The average price shows the effect of the general price depression of the past year, and falls from $1.98 to $1.58, pulling down the aggregate value of the sheep in the United States from $89,186,110 to $66,685,767.

New England seems to be among the losers in number of sheep as well as in average value, but New York and Pennsylvania also show large losses and Texas and Ohio smaller ones in proportion to their total sheep holdings. The western ranges, contrary to first reports, show increases in several cases in the number of sheep over the figures of a year ago. The following tables gives by states the number of sheep, the average price and the value on Jan. 1, 1894 and Jan. 1, 1893.

1894. States and Territories.	Number.	Av. Price.	Value.
Maine	281,435	$1 93	$549,670
New Hampshire	106,233	1 97	208,961
Vermont	226,938	1 60	363,464
Massachusetts	49,383	3 43	169,137
Rhode Island	11,279	2 79	31,468
Connecticut	37,934	3 25	123,243
New York	1,096,560	2 27	2,486,449
New Jersey	50,602	3 41	172,849
Pennsylvania	1,178,795	1 95	2,304,309
Delaware	12,873	2 61	33,921
Maryland	138,174	2 62	361,519
Virginia	449,357	2 17	974,027
North Carolina	337,494	1 34	480,472
South Carolina	78,384	1 64	128,863
Georgia	402,946	1 33	537,530
Florida	110,627	1 56	172,357
Alabama	326,640	1 45	474,804
Mississippi	390,904	1 24	484,331
Louisiana	178,745	1 37	244,112
Texas	3,738,117	1 21	4,541,812
Arkansas	212,328	1 36	288,278
Tennessee	493,782	1 55	767,633
West Virginia	635,535	1 79	1,137,734
Kentucky	1,046,788	1 85	1,934,046
Ohio	3,577,419	1 72	6,139,924
Michigan	1,961,946	1 88	3,697,091
Indiana	836,217	1 89	1,581,454
Illinois	857,370	2 04	1,747,835
Wisconsin	895,756	1 65	1,474,444
Minnesota	489,192	1 79	876,241
Iowa	627,930	2 06	1,292,028
Missouri	860,820	1 63	1,401,587
Kansas	274,883	1 67	458,808
Nebraska	183,448	1 85	339,783
South Dakota	323,482	1 65	532,069
North Dakota	367,171	1 68	616,791
Montana	2,808,717	1 51	4,227,400
Wyoming Territory	1,222,538	1 64	2,004,107
Colorado	1,305,989	1 52	1,984,058
New Mexico	3,008,824	90	2,692,898
Arizona	746,516	1 21	901,081
Utah	2,039,226	1 47	2,998,885
Nevada	944,077	2 42	1,316,667
Idaho	919,865	1 41	1,299,770
Washington	748,857	1 74	1,304,360
Oregon	2,529,759	1 16	2,945,905
California	3,526,341	1 65	5,817,052
Oklahoma	22,778	2 80	63,760
Totals	42,294,064	$1 58	$66,685,767

1893. States and Territories.	Number.	Av. Price.	Value.
Maine	326,937	$2 05	$671,855
New Hampshire	115,471	2 38	274,821
Vermont	280,370	2 16	604,719
Massachusetts	51,441	3 65	187,760
Rhode Island	11,279	3 65	41,168
Connecticut	39,930	3 46	138,014
New York	1,388,051	2 85	3,962,885
New Jersey	57,571	4 08	235,177
Pennsylvania	1,473,194	3 07	4,530,700
Delaware	12,873	3 18	40,968
Maryland	145,446	3 08	447,843
Virginia	488,432	2 55	1,247,551
North Carolina	376,309	1 49	559,195
South Carolina	78,384	1 58	123,630
Georgia	411,169	1 57	646,687
Florida	112 885	1 79	202,335
Alabama	343,832	1 22	421,057
Mississippi	415,885	1 42	588,435
Louisiana	184,273	1 52	279,634
Texas	3,814,405	1 33	5,075,005
Arkansas	228,310	1 34	307,054
Tennessee	519,770	1 81	939,952
West Virginia	765,705	2 12	1,619,772
Kentucky	1,163,198	2 41	2,797,483
Ohio	3,765,784	2 26	8,500,725
Michigan	2,392,617	2 29	5,469,523
Indiana	972,945	2 39	2,325,654
Illinois	1,032,976	2 37	2,450,632
Wisconsin	1,066,376	2 16	2,304,225
Minnesota	514,939	2 10	1,128,129
Iowa	775,222	2 59	2,004,724
Missouri	1,000,953	1 91	1,914,023
Kansas	323,392	1 97	653,759
Nebraska	277,952	2 31	643,014
South Dakota	336,960	2 25	759,642
North Dakota	370,880	2 03	754,073
Montana	2,780,908	1 76	4,891,895
Wyoming	1,198,567	2 17	2,606,284
Colorado	1,293,058	1 85	2,396,225
New Mexico	2,921,188	1 26	3,681,169
Arizona	691,246	1 75	1,209,681
Utah	1,905,819	1 63	3,098,480
Nevada	544,077	2 14	1,164,162
Idaho	779,547	2 25	1,753,981
Washington	832,063	2 30	1,914,736
Oregon	2,529,759	1 75	4,433,403
California	3,918,157	1 81	7,047,625
Oklahoma	18,222	2 10	38,256
Totals	45,048,017	$1 98	$89,186,110

The Philadelphia Bobbin and Shuttle Co.

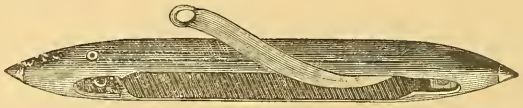
JAMES H. BILLINGTON & CO., Prop.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOBBINS, SPOOLS, SHUTTLES, ETC.

— FOR THE —

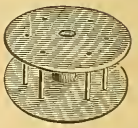
Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Worsted and Carpet Trades.



PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLE CO.

113 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICTED.



ESTABLISHED 1835.

JOHN M. SHARPLESS & CO.,

RIVERSIDE DYEWOOD MILLS AND EXTRACT WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOLID AND PASTE

Extracts * of * Dyewoods,

CUT AND BOLTED, COARSE OR FINE

DYEWOODS.

Importers of Indigo, Cochineals, Cutch, Tumeric, Sago Flour, Gambier, Fuller's Earth, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Bleaching Powders, Oxalic Acid, Bichromate Potash, Etc., Etc.

Office: 22 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STATISTICS OF COTTON MANUFACTURING IN AUSTRIA FOR 1885 AND 1890.

The movements of the Austrian Cotton manufacture during recent years are clearly shown in the official statistics just published by the statistical department of the Austrian ministry of trade. They give the figures for two years, 1885 and 1890, as follows:

In 1885 there were 135 cotton-spinning establishments, with 25,000 hands, (10,555 male, 11,846 females, and 2699 children), 2,011,938 spinning spindles, and 73,640 twisting spindles. In 1830 there were 153 establishments, with 32,-185 employes,(17,073 male, 15,742 females),with 3753 roving frames, 7176 carding engines, 2,337,033 spinning spindles, and 85,078 twisting spindles.

In 1885 there were 57 cotton-waste spinning establishments, with 2015 hands (892 male, 778 females, and 347 children),86 motors, and 1594 horse power. In 1890 there were only 35 establishments, with 1380 hands,(758 males, 622 females), 319 roving frames, 138 carding engines, and 67,512 spindles.

In the year 1885 there were 180 cotton power loom weaving and 261 hand weaving establishments, with 68,571 hands (32,546 male, 30,830 females, and 5195 children) and 35,590 hand looms, of which 33,809 were simple, 1781 jacquards, and 37,504 power looms. In 1890 the figures for power looms were: 194 establishments with 48,334 hands 21,017 male, 27,367 female), and 5192 hand looms, of which 5024 were simple, and 160 jacquards, and 49,033 power looms of which 45,588 were simple, and 3465 jacquards. For the hand weaving the figures were as follows: There were 339 establishments, with 28,136 hands, (23,246 male, 5073 females), and 21,492 looms, of which 20,609 were simple and 883 were jacquards.

In 1885 there were 49 calico printing establishments, with 6106 hands, (3971 male, 1871 female, and 284 children), 180 printing machines, and 759 printing tables. In 1890 there were only 41 establishments, with 7180 hands (5224 male, 1956 female), 172 printing machines, 398 printing tables, and 82 steam apparatus.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.
Europe:		North America:		Afganistan, Beluchistan, and Thibet(exports to India)	12,200,000
Russia	291,500,000	United States	307,100,000	Asiatic Turkey	8,300,000
Gt. Britain & Ire'd	147,475,000	British N. A. Prov.	12,000,000	Mesopotamia	31,555,000
France	124,803,000	South America:		Persia (exports to India)	3,470,000
Spain	66,138,000	Argentine Republic (exports 1885)	376,700,000	Africa:	
Germany	54,894,000	Brazil	1,875,000	Cape Colony & Natal (exports 1885)	128,681,600
Hungary	43,116,000	Peru	6,700,000	Egypt	2,800,000
Italy	21,385,000	Uruguay (exports 1884)	42,000,000	All other countries.	48,000,000
Austria	11,155,000	Australasia	550,000,000		
Portugal	10,362,000	Asia:			
Belgium	1,409,000	British East Indies (exports 1885-86)	72,000,000		
Sweden	3,307,000	Russia	66,000,000		
All other Europe	8,818,000				
Total Europe	762,589,000			Total production.	2,456,773,600

This data is for 1891 except when otherwise stated. The statistics of this and the following table are from "The Wool Book," published by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

THE WORLD'S WOOL SUPPLY SINCE 1870.

The figures prior to 1891 are the estimates of the London Board of Trade.

Countries.	1870.	1880.	1891.	Countries.	1870.	1880.	1891.
United Kingdom	Pounds. 150,000,000	Pounds. 149,000,000	Pounds. 147,475,000	Cape Good Hope	Pounds. 43,000,000	Pounds. 60,000,000	Pounds. 128,681,600
Continent of Europe	485,000,000	450,000,000	639,917,000	R. Plate	197,000,000	256,000,000	376,700,000
N. America	176,000,000	270,000,000	319,100,000	Other Countries	69,000,000	133,000,000	294,900,000
Australasia	175,000,000	308,000,000	550,000,000	Grand Totals	1,295,000,000	1,626,000,000	2,456,773,600

☞WE ARE EXPERTS IN

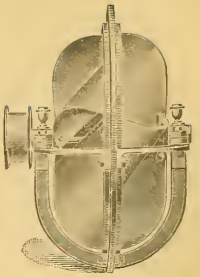
··· DRYING. ···

REMOVAL OF STEAM HEATING VENTILATION.

Correspondence Solicited.

Barney Ventilating Fan Co.,

54 OLIVER ST., BOSTON, MASS.



HOSMER, CODDING & CO.

WHOLSALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

133 to 137 Federal Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Agents for Tenney's Line of Fine Shoes for Men Boys and Youths. Also the Mayen School Shoe and "Boston Line" for Men. Ask Your Retailer for these Goods.

BURNHAM & PAGE,

MANUFACTURERS OF * * * *

LEATHER BELTING,

TOP ROLL COVERERS AND MILL SUPPLY DEALERS.

168 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

WEEKLY QUOTATIONS OF PRINTING CLOTHS

AND

Aggregate Stocks at Fall River, Providence and New York.

The Stock includes all Goods outside of Printing Establishments. Prices are the same at Fall River, Providence, Boston and New York.

Date.	Quotations for Extra 64 x 64.			Aggregate Stocks. (In Thousands of Pieces.)		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Sept. 2	2 3-4	3 1-2	2 15-16	670	—	682
" 9	"	"	3	644	—	581
" 16	"	"	"	646	—	550
" 23	3	"	"	582	—	472
" 30	2 7-8	"	"	620	5	435
Oct. 7	2 3-4	"	"	626	14	455
" 14	2 7-8	"	"	635	28	475
" 21	2 13-16	"	"	638	—	493
" 25	2 7-8	3 11-16	"	592	2	523
Nov. 4	"	"	2 7-8	619		544
" 11	2 15-16	3 3-4	"	536	—	565
" 18	"	3 13-16	"	567	3	536
" 25	3	4	"	574	10	549
Dec. 2	"	4 1-16	2 15-16	299	6	441
" 9	"	"	"	301	5	434
" 16	"	"	3 1-16	302	5	288
" 23	2 15-16	"	"	331	11	273
" 30	"	"	"	340	7	266
1884.						
Jan. 6	"	4	"	377	9	263
" 13	2 7-8	"	"	428	7	260
" 20	2 13-16	"	"	473	1	238
" 27	"	"	3 1-8	502	1	250
Feb. 3	2 7-8	"	"	446	7	62
" 10	"	"	"	505	—	45
" 17	2 3-4	"	"	547	—	28
" 24	"	"	3 1-16	591	—	15
Mar. 3	2 3-4	"	"	639	5	10
" 10	"	"	"	671	13	9
" 17	"	"	"	655	22	—
" 24	"	3 3-4	"	652	40	—
" 31	2 13-16	"	"	644	55	12
April 7	"	"	"	657	91	35
" 14	"	3 1-2	"	674	97	59
" 21	2 3-4	"	"	700	120	51
" 28	"	3 1-4	"	750	121	38
May 5	"	3 1-8	2 13-16	779	135	44
" 12	2 11-16	"	2 7-8	806	126	36
" 19	"	3 3-16	2 15-16	886	123	6
" 26	"	3 7-16	"	905	81	6
June 2	"	"	3 3-8	941	84	—
" 9	"	3 3-8	"	1,000	97	—
" 16	"	"	"	1,060	116	—
" 23	"	"	"	1,082	140	—
" 30	"	3 1-4	"	1,124	156	—
July 7	"	"	"	1,163	232	—
" 14	2 5-8	3	3 1-2	1,162	328	—
" 21	"	2 7-8	"	1,183	395	—
" 28	"	2 3-4	"	1,227	462	—
Aug. 4	"	"	"	1,217	548	—
" 11	"	"	"	1,246	581	—
" 18	"	2 11-16	"	1,236	629	—
" 25	2 3-4	"	"	1,052	653	4

Philadelphia, Pa.,

PRICE LIST FOR WEAVING

Adopted by the

Power Loom Ingrain Carpet Weavers Protective Association.

To go into effect Jan. 21, '95, and continue to June 1, '95.

Murkland and Knowles.	Crompton.	Price per yd. 75 picks and over.	Price per yd. for under 75 picks	3-Ply Ingrain. Cotton Plain.	
				Fast loom.	Slow loom.
Gears.	Gears.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
15	9	2 3-4	3	6 1-2	7 1-4
16	10				
17					
18	11	3	3 1-4	Wool Plain.	
19	12			Fast loom.	Slow loom.
20					
21		3 1-4	3 1-2	Cents.	Cents.
22	13			7	7 3-4
23	14				
24					
25	15	3 1-2	3 3-4		
26	16				
27					
28	17	3 3-4	4		
29	18				
30					
31	19	4	4 1-4		
32	20				
33					
34		4 1-4	4 1-2		
35	21				
36	22				
37					
38	23	4 1-2	4 3-4		
39	24				
40					
41		4 3-4	5		
42	25				
43	26				
44					
45	27	5	5 1-4	Agra. 5 1-4	
46	28				
47					
48	29	5 1-2	5 3-4	5 3-4	
49	30				
50					
51					
52	31	6	6 1-4	6 1-4	
53	32				
54					

Stair carpet under yard wide one-quarter cent less per yard.

One-half cent per yard additional for shading on all looms; said shading to be all revolving box work on Murkland loom, and block or hand shading on all looms.

Manufacturer's signature,

We advertise only what we have,
and exactly as it is.

Our Business is to furnish Ready Clothing to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, Gentlemen's Fine Furnishings and Hats and Caps for Men and Boys. We know that to secure and hold trade it is necessary to offer only goods of first quality at fair prices, and to stand squarely behind every transaction between ourselves and our patrons.

Therefore, we buy nothing we cannot guarantee, and sell nothing we are not ready to take back and return purchase money. Many lines of goods we do not accept as offered by manufacturers to the general trade, but require them made to conform to our knowledge of the needs of our trade.

Among our specialties are the Rogers, Peet & Co. Suits and Overcoats for Men; "Little Giant" Suits for Boys; B. & C. Cloaks, Coats, Capes and Suits for Ladies; Silk and wash-goods Shirt Waists and Silk Skirts for Ladies; our $2.90 Hat (as good as hatters sell at $3.50 to $5,) and our $1.90 Hat (as good as any sold at $2.50); "Star" Shirts for Men; Shirt Waists for Ladies and Boys; our own "Roger Williams" Collars, at 13 cents.

We clothe gentlemen with handsomer, better fitting and better made clothing than 75 per cent. of custom tailors can make at 25 to 50 per cent. less expense.

Jerome Kennedy & Co.

Providence, R. I.

PRICE LISTS IN FORCE IN THE WORSTED AND WOOLEN INDUSTRIES IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

WEAVERS' SCALE, PRICE PER YARD.

PICKS PER IN.	PRICE MILLS.	PICKS.	MILLS.	PICKS.	MILLS.	PICKS.	MILLS.
30	60	52	87	74	118	96	153
32	62	54	89	76	121	98	156
34	64	56	92	78	124	100	160
36	66	58	94	80	128	104	162
38	68	60	96	82	131	108	172
40	70	62	99	84	134	112	179
42	74	64	102	86	137	116	185
44	77	66	105	88	140	120	192
46	79	68	108	90	144	124	198
48	82	70	112	92	147	126	201
50	86	72	115	94	150	130	208

3 mills per shuttle extra per yard for every shuttle over 4.

10 mills or 1 cent per yard off list for piece dye work.

10 mills or 1 cent per yard off list on fast looms running over 100 picks per minute.

Pattern loom weavers $9.00 per week of 60 hours.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF FOREIGN READERS.

10 mills equal 1 cent; 100 cents equal one dollar ($1.00); 24 cents equal 1 shilling (English); 4 shillings 2 pence equal one dollar ($1.00.)

LOOM FIXERS' PRICE LIST.

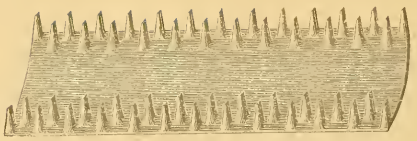
Section of 17 looms, $2.10 per day.
" " 18 " 2.12 1-2 "
" " 19 " 2.15 "
" " 20 " 2.17 1-2 "
" " 21 " 2.20 "

Dresser tenders, $1.90 per day.

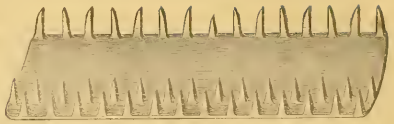
Drawing-in-hands, 17 1-2 cents per 1000 threads.

PRICES PAID GINGHAM WEAVERS IN NEW ENGLAND.

		Yards per cut.	Price per cut, 4 and 6 box looms.	Price per cut, 2 box looms.	Counts of warp.	Counts of filling.	Picks per minute, 4 and 6 box looms.	Picks per minute, 2 box looms	Picks per inch.	Width of Cloth.
Lewiston, Me.	Standard,	47 1-2	37c.	32	22	20	146	190	54	
	Fancy,	47 1-2	40c.	—	24	32	146	190	56	
	Seersucker,	47 1-2	50c.	—	32	30	146	190	64	
Fitchburg, Mass.	Standard,	55	60c.	—	30	40	172	—	70	
	Fine,	50	70c.	—	40	40	172	—	76	
	Fine Goods,	72	$1.40	—	50	60	172	—	82	
	Fine Extra,	50	98c.	—	50	50	172	—	86	
North Adams, Mass.	Stan'd G.M.C.	47	54c.	—	40	40	156	—	68	
	————	47	43c.	—	40	40	156	—	50	
	————	47	54c.	—	40	40	156	—	56	38 in.
Manchester, N. H.	Standard,	44	40c.	—	26	26	144	—	52	



Talcott's Wilson Belt Hook.



Talcott's Combination Belt Hook.

Talcott's Acme Steel Belt Hook.

Talcott's Clinching Belt Hook.

W. O. TALCOTT,

91 SABIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A. HOPKINS AND CO.

Machinists and Brass Founders,

PASCOAG AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FULLING MILLS, WASHERS,

REELTUBS, DYE TUBS, VATS, TANKS.

Bronze and Porcelain Rings, Dye Tubs, Valves, Etc.

SPINDLES, FLYERS, CAPS,

TUBES, BOLSTERS, STEPS, ETC.

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PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

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ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR WEAVING ∴ ∴ ∴

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THE CHEAPEST REEDS ON THE MARKET.

EDWARD ADAMSON, Proprietor.

FACTORY, BROAD STREET, OPPOSITE PASSENGER DEPOT, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

☞ *TELEPHONE NO. 4328-5.*

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN 1889 AND 1879 IN THE U. S.

According to United States Census of 1890 and 1880.

(Corresponding with Commercial Crops of 1889-90 and 1879-80.)

STATES.	Census of 1890.		Census of 1880.	
	Acreage.	Bales.	Acreage.	Bales.
North Carolina	1,147,136	336,261	893,153	389,598
South Carolina	1,987,469	717,190	1,364,249	522,548
Georgia	3,315,104	1,191,846	2,617,138	814,111
Florida	227,370	57,928	245,595	54,997
Alabama	2,761,165	915,210	2,330,086	699,654
Mississippi	2,883,278	1,154,725	2,106,215	963,111
Louisiana	1,270,154	659,180	861,787	508,569
Texas	3,934,525	1,471,242	2,178,435	805,284
Arkansas	1,700,578	691,491	1,042,976	608,256
Tennessee	747,471	190,579	722,562	330,621
Virginia	39,213	5,375	45,040	19,595
Missouri	57,260	15,856	32,116	20,318
Kentucky	2,629	873	2,667	1,367
Kansas	731	212	.....	.....
Indian Territory*	70,078	34,115	35,000	17,000
Oklahoma	1,109	425	.....	.....
Total	20,175,270	7,472,511	14,480,019	5,755,359

**Indian Territory estimated by Census Office in 1880.*

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE ENTIRE WORLD.

Consumption, Bales of 400 lbs.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total Europe.	Total United States.	Total India.	Total World.
1880-81	3,572,000	2,956,000	6,528,000	2,118,000	371,400	9,017,400
1881-82	3,640,000	3,198,000	6,838,000	2,197,000	389,600	9,424,600
1882-83	3,744,000	3,380,000	7,124,000	2,375,000	447,400	9,946,400
1883-84	3,666,000	3,389,000	7,046,000	2,244,000	520,700	9,810,700
1884-85	3,433,000	3,255,000	6,688,000	1,909,000	584,800	9,181,800
1885-86	3,628,000	3,465,000	7,093,000	2,278,000	630,300	10,001,300
1886-87	3,694,000	3,640,000	7,334,000	2,423,000	711,800	10,468,800
1887-88	3,841,000	3,796,000	7,637,000	2,530,000	771,670	10,938,670
1888-89	3,770,000	4,069,000	7,839,000	2,685,000	870,880	11,394,880
1889-90	4,016,000	4,280,000	8,296,000	2,731,000	988,293	12,015,293
1890-91	4,233,000	4,538,000	8,771,000	2,958,000	1,155,328	12,884,328
1891-92	3,977,000	4,524,000	8,401,000	3,220,000	1,142,619	12,863,619
1892-93	3,583,000	4,576,000	8,159,000	3,189,000	1,147,588	12,495,588
1893-94	4,040,000	4,784,000	8,824,000	2,830,000	1,199,234	12,853,234

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Great Britain	45,270,000	45,270,000	45,350,000	44,750,000	43,750,000	43,500,000
Continent	27,350,000	26,850,000	26,405,000	26,035,000	24,575,000	24,000,000
United States	17,126,418	16,641,000	16,286,099	15,781,000	14,750,000	14,175,000
East Indies	3,650,000	3,576,000	3,402,000	3,351,000	3,270,000	2,760,000
Total	93,396,418	92,337,000	91,443,099	89,917,000	86,345,000	84,435,000

Chas. F. Taylor,

MANUFACTURER OF

PATENT MACHINE

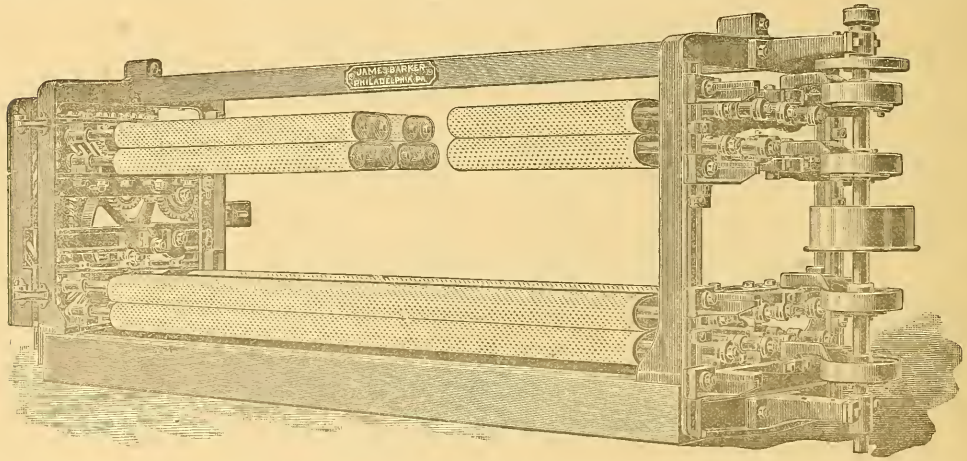
Paper Cop Tubes

15 Custom House St.

Providence, R. I.

Barker's Patent Double Apron Rubbing Motions for Condenser Cards

ARE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON ALL GRADES OF STOCK.



We Manufacture Barker's Improved Floor Card Grinders. We Manufacture Barker's Patent Noiseless Fast-Running Doffing Comb. These Machines have been generally adopted because they change the conditions of Carding and Spinning Rooms completely for the better.

OUR CLAIMS ARE: 1st. They have more Rubbing Surface than any other make of rubber. 2d. On account of their Great Rubbing Power we can turn off more slubbing than any other make of rubber motion. 3d. Our slubbing being better Rubbed than by the ordinary methods, it is much Rounder and Sounder than any other machine will give. 4th. Our slubbing being rounder, closer and sounder, it requires LESS TWIST, and therefore, saves time and labor on the mule. There are no ends to run up on the mule. There is less waste made. The spools hold more stock. There is less creeling to be done. The general result being that we obtain a superior Yarn and a net gain of from 10 to 40 per cent. more or yarn made from the same number of spindles over any other way of Condensing.

JAMES BARKER, COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY, **Second and Somerset Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.**

STATISTICS OF WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year Ending June 30.	Production.	Imports.	Total Production and Imports.	Domestic Wool Exported.	Foreign Wool Exported.	Total Wool Exported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Per cent. Imp'ed
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	P. c.
1870	162,000,000	49,230,199	211,230,199	152,892	1,710,053	1,862,945	209,367,254	23.3
1880	232,500,000	128,131,717	360,631,717	191,551	3,648,520	3,840,071	356,791,676	35.5
1881	240,000,000	55,964,236	295,964,236	71,155	5,507,534	5,578,989	290,385,247	18.9
1882	272,000,000	67,861,741	339,861,741	116,179	3,831,836	3,948,015	335,913,729	20.0
1883	290,000,000	70,575,178	360,575,178	64,474	1,010,043	4,071,517	356,500,961	19.7
1884	300,000,000	78,350,651	378,350,651	10,393	2,301,701	2,315,093	396,035,558	20.8
1885	308,000,000	70,596,170	378,596,170	88,000	3,115,339	3,203,345	375,392,825	18.8
1886	302,000,000	129,084,958	131,084,958	2,138,080	6,534,426	8,672,506	422,412,452	30.6
1887	285,000,000	114,038,030	399,038,030	257,910	6,728,292	6,986,232	392,051,998	29.1
1888	269,000,000	113,558,753	382,558,753	22,161	4,359,731	4,381,895	378,176,858	30.0
1889	265,000,000	126,487,929	391,487,729	111,576	3,263,091	3,401,670	388,083,059	31.7
1890	276,000,000	105,431,285	381,431,285	231,012	3,288,167	3,519,509	377,911,776	28.1
1891	285,000,000	129,303,648	105,303,648	292,922	2,638,123	2,931,015	402,372,603	31.8
1892	291,000,000	148,760,652	442,670,652	202,156	3,007,563	3,210,019	439,460,633	33.6
1893	303,000,000	172,435,838	475,433,838	91,858	4,218,637	4,310,495	471,123,343	36.2

The above was prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

The census report for 1890 gives the following statistics of wool manufactured in the United States in 1890: Number of manufacturing establishments, 2,770; capital employed, $320,417,304; miscellaneous expenses, $19,547,200; average number of hands employed, males, 99,318; females, 106,112; children, 15,657; total, 221,087; total amount paid in wages, $76,768,871; cost of materials used, $203,095,642; value of products, $338,231,109.

IMPORTS OF WOOL AND MANUFACTURERS OF WOOL.

We present herewith a statement of imports of wool and manufacturers of wool for the 12 months ending December 31, and also the imports of the previous year.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES. Twelve months ending Dec. 31.		VALUES. Twelve months ending Dec. 31.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
UNMANUFACTURED:				
Class one.....lbs.	12,931,532	30,778,327	$2,028,330	$5,573,238
Class two.....lbs.	898,885	3,884,052	241,493	895,266
Class three.....lbs.	30,764,990	77,089,989	2,630,823	7,485,015
Total manufactured lbs.....	44,595,407	111,752,368	$4,900,646	$13,953,549
MANUFACTURES OF:				
Carpets and carpeting.....square yards	333,623	619,950	784,481	1,377,308
Clothing, ready made, and other wearing apparel, except shawls and knit goods.....	.....	.....	744,740	1,015,296
Cloths.....lbs.	7,214,810	13,603,992	6,104,793	11,460,529
Dress goods, women's and children.....square yards	38,183,513	65,378,267	7,549,522	13,283,552
Knit fabrics.....	.....	.....	612,484	1,233,674
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, noils and flocks....lbs.	142,040	229,583	43,843	73,412
Shawls.....	.....	.....	83,391	237,042
Yarns.....lbs.	450,796	965,610	280,919	587,329
All others.....	.....	.....	649,042	970,364
Total manufactures.....	.....	.....	$16,853,215	$30,238,506

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SAUNDERS BLOCK, - - LAWRENCE, MASS.

STATEMENT OF

United States Cotton Crops and Exports, and the Annual Takings of United States Spinners Since 1841.

(IN THOUSANDS OF BALES). Average Net Weight Per Bale 450 Pounds.

FROM SHEPPERSON'S COTTON FACTS.

Season.	Total Commercial Crop.	Exports. *Exclusive of Railroad Shipments to Canada.*			Taken for Home Consumption. (Canadian Mills not included).		Percentage of Crop Taken by U. S. Mills.
		To Great Britain.	To Continent and Mexico.	Total Exports.	Takings of Northern Mills.	Takings of Southern Mills.	
1841-42	1,684	936	529	1,465	268	No estimate.	16
1842-43	2,379	1,470	540	2,010	325		14
1843-44	2,030	1,202	427	1,629	347		17
1844-45	2,391	1,439	645	2,084	389		16
1845-46	2,100	1,102	565	1,667	423		20
1846-47	1,779	831	410	1,241	428		24
1847-48	2,423	1,324	534	1,858	532	75	25
1848-49	2,840	1,538	690	2,228	518	112	22
1849-50	2,204	1,107	483	1,590	488	107	27
1850-51	2,415	1,418	571	1,989	404	60	19
1851-52	3,126	1,669	775	2,444	588	111	22
1852-53	3,416	1,737	791	2,528	650	153	23
1853-54	3,075	1,604	715	2,319	592	145	24
1854-55	2,983	1,550	694	2,244	571	135	24
1855-56	3,665	1,921	1,034	2,955	633	138	21
1856-57	3,094	1,429	824	2,253	666	154	27
1857-58	3,257	1,810	780	2,590	452	143	18
1858-59	4,019	2,019	1,002	3,021	760	167	23
1859-60	4,861	2,669	1,105	3,774	793	186	20
1860-61	3,849	2,175	952	3,127	650	193	22
1861-65	Civil	War No.	Record of	Cotton	movement.		
1865-66	2,278	1,262	293	1,555	541	127	29
1866-67	2,233	1,216	341	1,557	573	150	32
1867-68	2,590	1,228	428	1,656	800	168	37
1868-69	2,434	989	458	1,447	822	173	41
1869-70	3,114	1,475	704	2,179	777	80	28
1870-71	4,347	2,368	800	3,168	1,072	91	27
1871-72	2,974	1,474	483	1,957	977	120	37
1872-73	3,874	1,920	756	2,676	1,063	138	31
1873-74	4,130	1,852	959	2,811	1,192	128	32
1874-75	3,831	1,833	841	2,674	1,071	130	31
1875-76	4,632	2,095	1,227	3,232	1,220	134	29
1876-77	4,474	1,994	1,034	3,028	1,392	127	32
1877-78	4,774	2,047	1,309	3,356	1,345	151	31
1878-79	5,074	2,053	1,413	3,466	1,375	186	31
1879-80	5,761	2,554	1,310	3,864	1,574	221	31
1880-81	6,606	2,832	1,733	4,565	1,713	225	29
1881-82	5,456	2,295	1,256	3,551	1,677	287	36
1882-83	6 950	2,886	1,838	4,724	1,759	313	30
1883-84	5,713	2,485	1,432	3.917	1,537	340	33
1884-85	5,706	2,425	1,495	3,920	1,437	316	31
1885-86	6,575	2,565	1,771	4,336	1,781	381	33
1886-87	6,499	2,704	1,741	4,445	1,687	401	32
1887-88	7,047	2,814	1,813	4,627	1,805	456	32
1888-89	6,939	2,810	1,926	4,736	1,790	480	33
1889-90	7,297	2,854	2,052	4,906	1,780	545	32
1890-91	8,674	3,345	2,446	5,791	2,027	613	30
1891-92	9,018	3,317	2,541	5,858	2,172	684	32
1892 93	6,664	2,301	2,089	4,390	1,652	723	36
1893-94	7,532	2,861	2,371	5,232	1,580	711	30

SOURCES OF COTTON SUPPLY, 1894-95.

The following is the estimate of Ellison & Co. for 1894-95 :

	Total Bales.
America	8,248,000
East Indies	1,100,000
Other Countries	1,192,000
Total	10,540,000
Average Weight	468
Bales of 400 lbs.	12,330,000

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COPY

Huddersfield Woollen Manufacturers' and Spinners' Association.

WEAVERS' SCALE.

The following Scale for 18 strings of 10 feet per string has been compiled by the above Association, and will come into operation on the 7th day of May, 1888.

To Shawls not more than three Shuttles will be paid for
Up to 80 picks on Warps of only one colour, 6d. extra will be allowed.
From 80 to 60 picks do. do. 1d. do.
Above 60 picks do. do. 1/- do.

In all cases one half-penny per string to be added for every two healds over 16.
Weavers working two looms will be paid 35 per cent., or 7/- in the £ less than Scale.
All damages traced to negligence will be deducted.
No interference will be allowed with learners approved by the masters

W. SCHOFIELD, Secretary

MEN.

LOOMS RUNNING 70 TO 80 PICKS PER MINUTE.

PICKS.	WHITE FACED WORSTED, WOOLLENS, MIXTURE OR SOLID COLORED WORSTEDS							COLORED WORSTEDS.								SINGLE WHITE WORSTED	
	One Beam. Shuttles.				Two Beams. Shuttles.			One Beam. Shuttles.				Two Beams Shuttles.				One Beam. Shuttles.	
	1	2	3	4	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	2	3	4		1	2
	31 and 32	9/0	9/6	10/0	10/6	11/4½	11/7½	12/4½	9/6	10/0	10/6	11/4½	12/7½	13/1½	13/10½	8/6	9/0
	33 and 34	9/0	9/6	10/0	10/6	11/3½	12/3	12/11½	10/0	10/6	11/1½	11/10½	13/3½	13/8½	14/5½	9/0	9/6
	35 and 36	10/0	10/6	11/0	11/6	12/3	12/9	13/6	10/6	11/1½	11/7½	12/4½	13/0	14/0	15/0	9/6	9/10½
	37 and 38	10/6	11/0	11/6	12/0	12/9	13/6	14/4½	11/1½	11/9	12/4½	13/6	14/11½	14/7	16/6	9/10½	10/6
	39 and 40	11/0	11/7½	12/3	12/9	13/6	14/3	15/3	11/7½	12/3	13/1½	14/1½	15/6	16/1½	17/0½	10/4½	11/0
	41 and 42	11/6	12/1½	12/9	13/3	14/1½	14/10½	15/9	12/1½	12/9	13/5	14/6	16/1	16/6½	17/7½	10/10½	11/6
	43 and 44	12/0	12/7½	13/3	13/9	14/9	15/6½	16/6½	12/7½	13/4½	14/0	14/11	16/7½	17/3	18/4½	11/4½	11/10½
	45 and 46	12/6	13/1½	13/9	14/3	15/4	16/1½	16/10½	13/1½	13/10½	14/6	15/6	17/2½	17/10	18/9	11/10½	12/4½
	47 and 48	13/0	13/9	14/3	14/9	15/11	16/10½	17/9	13/9	14/6	15/3	16/0	18/4½	19/1½	20/3	12/3	13/0
50	49 and 50	13/6	14/3	14/9	15/4	17/0	17/9	18/7½	14/3	15/0	16/0½	17/0	19/0	19/9	20/10½	12/9	13/6
	51 and 52	14/0	14/9	15/6	16/1½	17/6	18/5	19/6	14/9	15/6	16/4½	17/6	19/6	20/3	21/4½	13/3	14/0
	53 and 54	14/6	15/3	16/0	17/1½	17/10	18/7	19/8½	15/3	16/1½	16/10½	18/0	20/1	20/10	21/11½	13/9	14/4½
	55 and 56	15/0	15/9	16/6	17/7½	18/4½	19/1½	20/3	15/9	16/7½	17/4½	18/7½	20/7½	21/4½	22/7	14/3	14/10½
	57 and 58	15/6	16/4½	17/3	18/0½	19/3½	20/1	21/4½	16/4½	17/3	18/1½	19/3½	21/10	22/7½	24/0	14/7½	15/3½
60	59 and 60	16/0	16/10½	17/9	18/6½	19/9	20/7½	21/11	16/10½	17/9	18/9	20/0½	22/4½	23/3	24/6	15/1½	16/0
	61 and 62	16/6	17/4½	18/3	19/0½	20/4	21/2½	22/6	17/4½	18/3	19/3	20/4½	22/11½	23/10	25/1½	15/7½	16/6
	63 and 64	17/0	17/10½	18/9	19/6½	20/10½	21/9	23/0½	17/10½	18/10½	19/9	21/2	23/6	24/5½	25/6	16/1½	16/10½
	65 and 66	17/6	18/4½	19/3	20/0½	21/5½	22/4	23/7½	18/4½	19/4½	20/3	21/8	24/1	25/0½	26/3	16/7½	17/4½
	67 and 68	18/0	19/0	20/0	20/9	22/3	23/3	24/6	19/0	20/0	21/0	22/3½	25/0	26/0	27/0	17/0	18/0
70	69 and 70	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6	23/0	24/0	25/4	19/6	20/6	21/6	22/9	25/6	26/6	27/6	17/6	18/6
	71 and 72	18/0	20/0	21/0	22/0	23/4½	24/4½	25/10½	20/0	21/0	22/0½	23/4½	25/10½	27/0½	28/0½	18/0	19/0
	73 and 74	19/0	20/0	21/0	22/0	23/11½	24/11½	26/4½	20/0	21/0	22/0½	23/4½	26/11½	27/11½	29/0½	18/6	19/4
	75 and 76	20/0	21/0	22/0	23/0	24/6	25/6	27/0	21/0	22/0	23/1½	24/2	27/6	28/6	29/6	19/0	19/10½
	77 and 78	20/6	21/7½	22/6	23/5	25/4	26/6½	28/1½	22/7½	23/6	24/6	25/8	28/5½	29/10	31/3	19/4½	20/6
80	79 and 80	21/0	22/1½	23/3	24/11	26/10½	27/9	29/8	23/1½	24/3	25/3	26/6	29/10	31/3	32/9½	19/10½	21/0
	81 and 82	21/6	22/7½	23/9	25/5	27/4½	28/3	30/2	23/7½	24/10½	26/0	27/3	30/3	31/8½	33/4½	20/4½	21/4½
	83 and 84	22/0	23/1½	24/3	25/11	27/10	28/10	30/9	24/1½	25/4½	26/6½	27/9½	30/9	32/2½	33/10½	20/10½	22/0
	85 and 86	22/6	23/7½	24/9	26/6	28/7	29/6	30/4½	24/7½	25/10½	27/0	28/3	31/3½	32/8	34/5	21/4½	22/4½
	87 and 88	23/0	24/1½	25/6	27/4½	29/4½	30/4½	31/3	25/1½	26/4½	27/6½	28/9	32/2½	33/4½	35/3	21/10½	23/0
90	89 and 90	23/6	24/9	26/0	27/10½	29/10	30/10½	32/0½	25/9	26/10	27/10½	29/4½	33/4½	34/10½	35/10	22/4½	23/6
	91 and 92	24/0	25/3	26/6	28/4½	30/3	31/4½	32/6½	26/3	27/7½	28/10½	30/3	34/5	35/10½	37/0½	22/9	23/10½
	93 and 94	24/6	25/9	27/0	28/10½	30/9	31/4	33/0½	26/9	27/11½	29/4½	30/9½	34/10½	36/4½	37/6½	23/3	24/4½
	95 and 96	25/0	26/3	27/6	29/4½	31/3	32/3	33/6½	27/3	28/6	29/10½	31/3½	35/4½	36/10½	38/0½	23/9	24/10½
	97 and 98	25/6	26/10½	28/3	30/3	31/10½	32/10½	34/10½	27/10½	29/3	30/6	31/10½	36/4½	37/11½	39/3½	24/4½	25/6
100	99 and 100	26/0	27/4½	28/9	30/9½	32/6	33/6½	35/6	27/10½	29/3	30/6½	32/3	36/10½	37/8	39/3½	24/10½	26/0
	101 and 102	26/6	27/10½	29/3	31/3½	32/7	33/7½	35/8	27/10½	29/4½	30/9	32/11	36/4½	38/1	40/1½	25/4½	26/4½
	103 and 104	27/0	28/4½	29/9	31/9½	33/1½	34/6	36/6½	28/4½	29/10½	31/3	33/5	37/3	38/7½	40/8	25/10½	26/10½
	105 and 106	27/6	28/10	30/3	32/3½	33/6½	34/10½	36/11	28/10½	30/4½	31/9	33/11	37/10	39/2½	41/3	26/4½	27/4½
	107 and 108	28/0	29/6	31/0	33/0	34/6	35/6	37/6	29/6	31/0	32/6½	35/0	38/10	40/0	42/2	26/10	28/0
110	109 and 110	28/6	30/0	31/6	33/6	35/1	36/2	38/10	30/0	31/6	33/1½	35/6	39/7	40/11	43/4	27/3	28/6
	111 and 112	29/0	30/6	32/0	34/0	35/7½	36/7½	39/4½	30/6	32/1½	33/7½	36/0½	40/1½	41/7½	44/1½	27/9	29/0
	113 and 114	29/6	31/0	32/6	34/6	36/2½	37/3	39/11	31/0	32/7½	34/2	36/6	40/8½	42/2½	44/8½	28/3	29/6
	115 and 116	30/0	31/6	33/0	35/0	36/9	37/9	40/5½	31/6	33/1½	34/8	37/0½	41/3	42/9	45/5	28/9	29/10½
	117 and 118	30/6	32/1½	33/9	35/6	37/7	38/3½	41/1½	32/1½	33/7	35/2½	37/6½	41/10½	43/4	46/0	29/4½	30/6
120	119 and 120	31/0	32/7½	34/3	36/3	38/1	39/0½	42/0	32/7½	34/2½	35/8	38/0½	42/6	44/1	46/8	29/10½	31/0½

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 64.]

SYKES & STREET, IMPORTERS.

DYE STUFFS & CHEMICALS.

SOLE U. S. AGENTS FOR **St. Denis Dye Stuff & Chemical Co., Paris.**

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ALIZARINE * AND * ANILINE * COLORS.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

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Sole Agents OF THE **Hudson River Aniline Color Works,** ALBANY, N. Y.

WAGES OF WEAVERS ETC., IN HUDDERSFIELD ENGLAND.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIXTY-THREE.]

Women 15 per cent. less for Woolens and Cotton Warp.
20 per cent for White Faced Worsteds, Mixtures and Solid Colors.
25 per cent. less for Single White Worsteds.
15 per cent. less for 1 Beam Fancies.
Standard List for 2 Beam Fancies.

Dyers from 18 shillings to 24 shillings per week.

Peicers from 6 to 10 shillings per week.

Feeders 10 to 12 shillings per week.

Doffers, Little Spinners, } 6 to 12 shilliugs according
Box Tenders in Worsted. } to age and length of service.

COTTON MILLS OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Figures of 1865 to 1876 from Government Records, and since then from Annual Statements of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association.

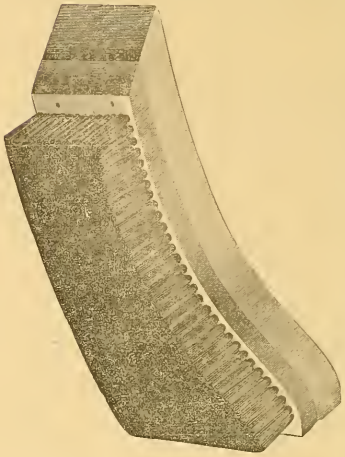
Years Ending June 30.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles. (*In Thousands.*)	Number of Looms.	Cotton Consumed. (*In Thousands of Bales of 392 Pounds.*	Average Number of Hands Employed Daily.
1865	13	285	3,579	Not recorded.	7,357
1873	18	450	4,972	75	12,217
1878	42	1,105	11,544	232	31,670
1879	42	1,147	12,311	213	34,482
1880	42	1,154	12,396	258	35,060
1881	42	1,159	12,510	312	37,028
1882	49	1,238	13,046	315	37,567
1883	51	1,345	13,616	354	40,977
1884	60	1,524	14,299	413	44,900
1885	68	1,650	14,588	466	51,426
1886	70	1,699	14,655	480	54,179
1887	75	1,779	14,926	542	54,715
1888	73	1,820	15,564	597	59,199
1889	76	2,003	16,677	668	65,580
1890	89	2,351	17,735	752	73,209
1891	87	2,360	18,487	893	78,121
1892	88	2,380	19,117	849	79,951
1893	92	2,499	21,425	837	83,965
1894	97	2,564	24,284	873	89,315

Of the 97 mills at work September 1, 1894, in the Presidency, 67 are on the Island of Bombay and 30 in the interior. In addition to the 97 mills at work in the Presidency, 2 were being built in the Island of Bombay. The modern built mills have been doing well for several years. The consumption of Cotton has increased 80 per cent. since 1886, and nearly 350 per cent. since 1880.

P. FELKER. ESTABLISHED 1858. P. L. VOELKER.

PHILIP L. VOELKER,
923 WESTMINSTER STREET, - PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
BRUSHES of Every Description.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING.



The above cut illustrates my new Dabbing Brush. Body containing Bristles, is made of very hard fibre, which is warranted NOT TO CRACK OR BREAK. References furnished on application.

RAISING BRUSH FOR SHEARING MACHINES.

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JAMES TAYLOR,

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Knitting Machinery

835 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

COTTON MILLS OF INDIA.

(From Annual Reports of "Bombay Mill Owners' Association.")

Year ending June 30th.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Estimated Consumption.	
			Per Annum (in Bales of 392 lbs.)	Average per week (in Bales of 392 lbs.)
1861	....	338,000	65,000	1,250
1871	....	593,000	114,000	2,190
1883	67	1,790,000	457,000	8,788
1884	79	2,002,000	531,000	10,212
1885	87	2,116,000	597,000	11,480
1887	103	2,121,000	726,000	13,962
1888	114	2,189,000	787,000	15,134
1889	124	2,763,000	889,000	17,090
1890	137	3,274,000	1,008,000	19,393
1891	134	3,352,000	1,179,000	22,671
1892	139	3,402,000	1,166,000	22,423
1893	141	3,576,000	1,171,000	22,520
1894	*142	3,650,000	1,222,000	23,510

**Including 2 mills not completed.*

IMPORTS OF COTTON AND MANUFACTURES OF COTTON IN THE U. S.

The following is a statement of the imports of cotton and manufactures of cotton for the 12 months ending with December, together with imports of the previous year:

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES. Twelve months ending Dec. 31.		VALUES. Twelve months ending Dec. 31.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Cotton and Manufacturers of—				
Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, square yards	1,213,472	2,420,883	$98,973	$194,032
Bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, square yards	30,919,132	37,695,136	3,724,896	4,911,830
Total square yards	32,132,604	40,116,019	$3,823,869	$5,105,862
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel, not including knit goods	.....	.....	2,089,143	1,834,421
Knit goods: Stockings, hose, half hose, shirts, drawers, and all goods made, fashioned or shaped on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand	.....	.....	4,806,503	5,881,879
Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck rufflings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, and other similar tamboured article	.....	.....	9,093,058	10,681,789
Thread (not on spools) yarn, warps, or warp yarn.....lbs.	.....	.....	427,471	537,541
All other	1,089,404	1,240,913	4,728,585	5,953,642
Total manufactures	.....	.....	$24,968,629	$29,995,134

Henley & Sullivan,

19 Westminster Street,

MEN'S SHOES

CUSTOM AND READY MADE.

ESTABLISHED

1812—Caleb Arnold, 21 North Main St.
1862—Arnold & Sullivan, 54 North Main St.
1878—Arnold, Sullivan & Henley, 15 N. Main St.
1887—Arnold, Sullivan & Henley, 19 Westm nster Street.
1889—Henley & Sullivan, 19 Westminster St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

J. McCAUSLAND,

Paper Cop Tubes

Of Every Description,

AND

Tubes for Cone Winders.

33 CANAL STREET,

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J. E. & H. L. BROWN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MACHINE MADE

MANILA PAPER COP TUBES,

31 Mathewson Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF TEXTILE WORKERS

HELD IN MANCHESTER, ENG., JULY 24-27, 1894.

It is not our duty to report in detail the many bright and happy speeches made by the different delegates, nor the little details of business, but to extract from the official reports of the delegates from the different countries showing the condition of employment and the rate of wages paid in the several countries that our readers may be able to judge for themselves, and note from time to time that the textile workers gradually come to understand the benefits of organization and utilize it as a gigantic lever to advance their interest and secure a larger share of the product of their labor.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

At the opening of the conference the chair was taken by Mr. David Holmes (Burnley), president of the Legislative Council of the United Textile Operatives of Great Britain.

Mr. Holmes, in opening the proceedings, said he might be permitted, in the name of the 150,000 textile workers in England, to give the delegates a hearty welcome to their city. They felt that in inviting them to Manchester the result of their deliberations must be productive of a much better understanding being arrived at between the English workers and those in different parts of the world. It was suggested that a chairman from each nationality should be appointed each day so long as the Congress might sit. It was also suggested that votes should be taken by nationalities, and in order to proceed on those lines he asked some one to nominate a chairman for that day. It had been suggested, in conjunction with their foreign friends previously, that the Mayor of Roubaix, M. Carrette, should be the president of the day.—(Applause.) There would, he explained, be an English vice-chairman, but it was thought that their foreign friends should have the honor of presiding each day as far as possible.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mawdsley then moved, and Mr. Allan Gee (Huddersfield) seconded, that M. Carrette be the president of the day.

The motion was carried unanimously, and M. Carrette took the chair, amid applause.

M. Carrette, speaking in French, said he thanked the Congress for the honor they had conferred upon him in electing him chairman of that assembly, and assured the delegates that he would do his best to maintain accord in their sittings. He believed he was the faithful interpreter not only of the French delegation, but also of the Belgian, Austrians, Danish and Dutch delegates present, in extending to the English organizers of the Congress their most hearty thanks for the very cordial welcome given to them on the previous day the moment they reached the walls of the city.

The Congress verified the credentials of the delegates, and appoint as secretaries, Messrs. W. H. Wilkinson and J. Mawdsley.

It was also voted that Mr. David Holmes be the vice-chairman for the week.

The membership was declared as follows:

British	150,000
American	15,000
French	7,500
Austrian	3,000
Belgian	2,500
Danish	500
Dutch	500
Total	179,000

EXTRACTS FROM THE BRITISH REPORT.

A report on the English cotton trade was presented by the Legislative Council of the United Textile Operatives of Great Britain. It was signed by Mr. David Holmes, president, and Mr. James Mawdsley, secretary, and was read by Mr. Holmes. The report was as follows:—

Fellow Workers:

In the name of the United Textile Workers of Great Britain we extend to you a hearty welcome to our shores. We trust that your stay amongst us may be pleasant to yourselves, and that our united deliberations may be productive of great and lasting benefit to those of our brethren who have delegated to us the duty of voicing their grievances and aspirations.

The knowledge of the past successes is the best stimulent for our perservering in demanding still further reforms. We have reduced our hours of toil from 72 to 56 1-2 hours per week. But we must not be content with this. Further prizes await us, and we are now gathering our forces into line that we may press onward our demand for an Eight Hour Day.

Of this latter movement it would be difficult to say when and by whom it was first started, that it has long been a desire of the workers may be inferred from the very old couplet which has become a household saying in our land:—

"Eight hours work, eight hours play,"
"Eight hours sleep, and eight shillings a day."

Claim has been put forward by would-be labor leaders, that they were the first to start such an agitation some 14 years ago, but, although we do not advance any competing title, we know the agitation dates much earlier than 1880. It is recorded that the cotton spinners, who were afterwards joined by the rest of the Lancashire textile trades, set up an agitation in 1833, for an eight hours day which was partly met by the enactment in 1847, of the law which fixed the hours of women and young persons at ten per day. Although not provided for under this Act of Parliament, all male adults participated to the full in the benefits conferred, as they did under succeeding amendments of the Factory and Workshop Act. For a short period of time this restriction of the hours to ten per day, had a pacifying effect upon the operatives, but in 1867 we find them again renewing their demand for shorter hours, and at a delegate meeting of textile workers held in February of that year a

resolution was adopted "to agitate for such a measure of legislative restriction as shall secure a uniform Eight Hours Bill in factories, exclusive of meal times, for adults, females, and young persons, and that such Eight Hours Bill have for its foundation a restriction on the moving power." An unsuccessful attempt on the part of the Oldham Cotton Spinners, in 1871, to establish a "Twelve o'clock Saturday," led to the formation, on June 6th, 1872, of the United Textile Workers Association, under the then title of the "Factory Acts Reform Association." With this organization, we at once set out on a campaign for a 54 hours week, and prosecuted the work with such celerity that in 1874 we obtained the passage into law of a Bill fixing the hours of women and young persons at 56 1-2 per week.

The following statistics showing the average wages earned in our respective districts during the year 1833 and 1893 will illustrate our progress in this direction:—

	1833. per week. s. d.	1893. per week. s. d.	Increase per cent.
Card Room—Strippers and Grinders	14 0	25 0	44
" —Slubbing Tenters	9 3	17 6	49 1-4
" —Drawing Frame Tenters	9 3	19 0	49 1-4
Spinners	22 6	37 0	39 1-4
Weavers—2 Looms	12 6	10 0	28 1-2
" —3 Looms	12 6	16 0	28 1-2
" —4 Looms	12 6	21 0	28 1-2
" —6 Looms	12 6	31 6	28 1-2
Winders	9 6	16 0	40 1-2
			Reduction.
Hours worked per week	72	56 1-2	21 1-2

From the above figures it will be seen that, whilst the working hours during the last 60 years have been reduced 21 1-2 per cent., the all round increase in wages during the same period was over 40 per cent.

We have looked forward to this meeting in the hope that it may usher in a movement for our mutual advantage, and that it may be the dawn of a brighter era for the Textile Workers of the world. It is in this spirit that we again extend to each of you, and through you, to the industrial army you represent, the most cordial greetings of the United Textile Operatives of Great Britain, on whose behalf we beg to subscribe ourselves.

Your fraternally,

On behalf of the Legislative Council,

DAVID HOLMES, President.

JAS. MAWDSLEY, Secretary.

Compliments of . . . .

GLOBE MACHINE WORKS.

Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPLIMENTS OF

CHAS. WEBB,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

* BESWICK & KAY, *

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOL and MERINO YARNS.

FAIRMOUNT SPINNING MILLS,

25th and CALLOWHILL STREETS, - Philadelphia Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

R. SERGESON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

LOOM SHUTTLES,

Tulip and Palmer Streets,

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Compliments of

QUAKER CITY DYE WORKS,

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Compliments of * * *

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UNDERWEAR BOARDS,
LAPPING BOARDS,
HOSIERY BOARDS.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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HUGHES & RUSSUM,

Proprietors

Mutual Machine Works,

Builders of **Looms, Beaming Machines, &c.,**

With all the Latest Improvements.

OXFORD and HEDGE STS., -- FRANKFORT, PHILADELPHIA.

Special attention given to repair work, which we will furnish promptly and at reasonable prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

LIST OF WAGES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTS:

Self-Acting Mule 2x600 Spindles.

Counts	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Wages for 100 Kos. Francs..	3	3 1-2	3 3-4	4	4 1-2	5	5 1-2	6	6 1-2	7	7 1-2
Weekly Produce Kos.....	2100	1950	1800	1650	1500	1350	1250	1100	1000	900	850

Counts	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Wages for 100 Kos. Francs..	8	8 1-2	9	9 1-2	10	10 1-2	11	11 1-2	12	12 1-2
Weekly Produce Kos.....	800	750	700	672	620	600	560	530	500	470

Self-Acting Mule 2x650 Spindles.

WEFT.				WARP.			
Counts	32	34	36	Counts	19	24	28
Wages per 100 Kos. francs	12	13	14	Wages per 100 Kos. francs	7.5	9 1-2	10 1-2
Produce in Kos. a week	250	225	200	Weekly produce in Kos	370	300	270
	2x	2x	2x		2x	2x	2x

Average Wages { Spinner f28.00 : Small piecer f8,00
Piecer f16.00 : "Monteeder" f6,00

Highest Wages { Spinner f35.00 : Small piecer f10,00
Piecer f18.00 : "Monteeder" f8,00

EXTRACT FROM THE DUTCH REPORT.

CONDITION OF SPINNERS AND WEAVERS IN HOLLAND.

In Ameloo, a township of 15,000 inhabitants, no colored goods are manufactured, only white or grey goods, as calicoes, cambrics, etc., and wages are even lower than in Hengeloo or Enschede. And the employers' reasons for paying such low wages are again foreign competition, although their mills are here the largest in the country, each mill having from 400 to 1,040 power looms—in all 3,200 looms. For the same class of goods wages differ according to the mill where one is working, one mill paying fr. 7, another fr. 6, fr. 5.50, or even fr. 5 per week of 59 to 63 1-2 hours (5s 10d, 5s, 4s 7d, or even 4s 7d). One of these weavers, a first-class man, working on four looms, has made out a list showing his yearly earnings for three consecutive years—

In 1891 he earned fr. 368.69 (or £14 12s 8d).
In 1892 he earned fr. 384.50 (or £15 4s 9 1-2d).
In 1892 he earned fr. 358.20 (or £14 3s 11d).

Nearly all weavers in grey or white goods are working on four looms, by themselves, or aided by a boy. The average wage is from 5 to 6 francs per week (4s 2d to 5s).

Wages were about 2s 5d higher some 25 years ago (taking the produce into consideration), and employers lower them more every year. This is not always done openly; they cause their men to weave a greater number of yards than they pay for.

THE OAKDALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Fancy Butterine, Butter, Oleomargarine and Lard.

156 to 176 So. Water St., Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

PHENIX IRON FOUNDRY,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Heavy and Light Castings, Green and Dry Sand, Also Loom Work, Propeller Wheels Made on Short Notice, Brass Castings, Rolls, Etc.

Copper Single Plates and Rolls.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Calenders, Starch, Mangles, Calender Rolls of Paper, Cotton and Husk, Bleaching and Dyeing Machinery, Printing Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing, Hydraulic Presses, Tenter Drying Machines, Cloth Cutting Machines, Silk Lace and Cotton Finishing Machinery, and Sole Manufacturers of NAGLE POWER FEED PUMP.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Acreage of Cotton in the United States,	57
Cotton Mills of Bombay,	65
Cotton Mills of India,	67
Cotton Manufacturing in Austria,	51
Cotton Consumption of the World,	57
Cotton Spindles in the U. S. by States,	35
Cotton Manufacturing in North Carolina,	37
Cotton Manufacturing in Japan,	37
Comparison of the Hours of Labor and Wages of Textile Operatives of the World,	43
Earliest Cotton Mills,	29
Extract from the Report of the Textile Workers in Austria,	72
Extract from the Report of the United Cotton Operatives Trade Union of Ghent,	72
Extract from the Dutch Report,	73
General Executive Council,	11
Greeting.	3
Huddersfield, Eng., Weavers' Scale of Wages,	63-65
International Congress of Textile Workers,	69-70-71
Imports of Cotton,	67
Imports of Wool,	59
Knowles Loom Works,	21-23
Limits of Competition,	25-27
Matthew Hart, Portrait,	41
National Union of Textile Workers of America,	9
Number of Sheep in the U. S. by States,	49
Prices paid Gingham Weavers in New England,	55
Print Cloth, Highest and Lowest Price,	29
Philadelphia Power Loom Weavers' and Manufacturers' Scale of Wages,	53
Providence Weavers' Wage Scale,	55
Providence Loom-fixers' Wage Scale,	55
Richard McGuy, Portrait,	47
Rise and Fall of Wages in the Blackburn District,	45
Roster of Local Unions,	13-15-17-19
Scott & Williams,	39
Statistics of Cotton Manufacturing in the U. S. by States,	31
Statistics of Wool in the United States,	59
Spindels in Operation,	57
T. P. Cahill, Portrait,	5
" Sketch,	7
The World's Production of Wool,	51
The World's Wool Supply since 1870,	51
Weekly Quotation of Print Cloths and stock on hand,	53
Weavers Earnings in Lancashire,	33
Woolen Cards and Worsted Combs in the U. S. by States,	35

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE.
A. G. Hildreth & Co.,	62
A. Hopkins & Co.,	56
A. Klipstein & Co.,	42
A. W. Allen,	Insert
American Cap, Tube and Spindle Works,	44
American Card Clothing Co.,	6
American Stave & Cooperage Co.,	12
Barney Ventilating Fan Co.,	52
Branson Machine Co.,	40
Beswick & Kay,	Insert
Brown & Ackroyd,	16
Browning, King & Co.,	22
Burnham & Page,	52
Champion Sewing Machine Co.,	36
Charles Ashoff,	48
Chas. F. Angell,	Insert
Chas. S. Bush Co.,	22
Chas. Webb,	Insert
Chas. F. Taylor,	58
Charles Bond,	40
Callender, McAuslane & Troup Co.,	24
Coburn Shuttle and Bobbing Co.,	16
Crew Levick Co.,	36
Crompton Loom Works,	4
Curtis & Marble,	28
E. Frank Lewis,	62
E. Schlbach & Co.,	64
Emile Maertens,	26
Excelsior Loom Reed Works,	56
Fairmount Machine Company,	Outside back cover
Firth & Foster Bros.,	44
Fiske Bro. Refining Co.,	22
Fleischmann's Yeast,	34
Geo. J. Burkhardt's Sons,	40
George Draper & Sons,	2
Geo. C. Howard,	46
Geo. L. Gage,	Insert
Geo. V. Cresson Company,	76
Globe Worsted Mills,	16
Globe Machine Works,	Insert
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.,	Inside back cover
H. W. Ladd & Co.,	22
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection Co.,	18
Harway Dyewood and Extract Manufacturing Co.,	6
Haworth & Watson,	14
Henley & Sullivan,	68
Hope Webbing Co.	Insert
Hosmer, Codding & Co.,	52
Howard Bros.' Manufacturing Co.,	10
Insigner & Co.,	40
J. A. & W. Bird & Co.,	32
J. E. & H. L. Brown,	68
J. D. Lewis,	24
John J. Keller & Co.,	8
J. McCausland,	68
James Taylor,	66
James Barker,	58
James Smith Woolen Machinery Company,	76
Jeremiah Clark,	62
Jerome Kennedy,	54
Jerome Kennedy & Co.,	54
Jos. M. Bradley,	Insert
Joseph T. Pearson,	Insert
John M. Sharpless & Co.,	50
Kitson Machine Co.,	10
Knowles Loom Works,	Insert
L. Sprague & Co.,	12
L. B. Luithlen,	64
L. Sjostrom & Son,	62
M. A. Furbush & Son,	42
M. D. Atkinson,	46
Merrimac Manufacturing Co.,	14
Merrimac Chemical Co.,	48
Moro Phillips Chemical Co.,	36
Mutual Machine Works,	Insert
Nichols & Frost,	62
Oakdale Manufacturing Company,	74
Ph nix Iron Foundry,	74
Philip L. Voelker,	66
Philadelphia Packing Box Company,	62
Phillips & Kunhardt,	16
Providence Machine Co.,	26
Quaker City Dye Works,	Insert
R. Greenwood & Bault,	46
R. Sergeson & Co.,	Insert
Reid & Hughes,	62
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.,	34
Sawyer, Manning & Co.,	32
Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Company,	30
Schaum & Uhlinger,	Inside front cover
Scott & Williams,	38-39
Stanley G. Flagg & Co.,	36
Stanley & Co.,	30
Sykes & Street,	64
Talbot Dyewood and Chemical Company,	30
The J. B. Barnaby Co.,	22
The Pomroy Coal Co.,	24
The National Ring Traveler Co.,	28
The Philadelphia Bobbin and Shuttle Co.,	50
The Worcester Bleach and Dye Works Co.,	48
Thomas Stewart,	48
Thomas Jackson,	30
Thomas Devlin & Co.,	32
W. O. Talcott,	56
W. W. Hanna,	44
Wm. Pickhardt & Kuttroff,	8
Wm. Emsley & Bro.,	62
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.,	12
U. S. Aerophor Air Moistening and Ventilating Co.,	18
Yarn & Cloth,	60

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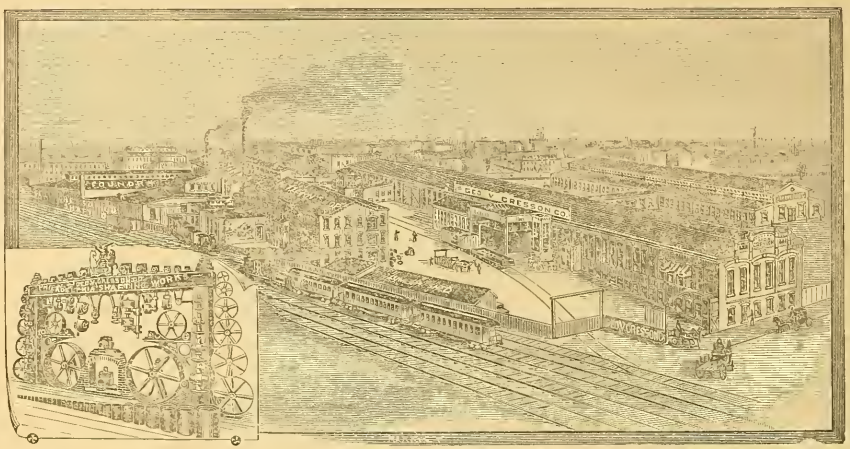

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